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TURKEY REJECTS SOVIET DEMAND

WARSHIP AGROUND ON PRATAS

A Chinese gunboat—believed to be named the "Manling"—is aground near Pratas Island and members of the crew have been taken off the vessel by a British warship.

The gunboat had been three days aground on a reef near the island before being able to pass on information of its plight. Although the incident occurred four days ago, it is understood that strong tides at first prevented members of the crew from reaching Pratas Island radio station—about three miles away from the reef—to tell of the distressed ship.

In answer to a radio call for help from Pratas W/T, H.M.S. "Hind," an escort sloop of the Royal Navy based on Hong Kong, which was carrying out an anti-piracy patrol, immediately went to the scene yesterday and took off the majority of the gunboat's crew and some of the more important items of the ship's stores.

An American destroyer, USS Samuel N. Moore, also went to render assistance and arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday with some of the gunboat's crew on board.

It is known that the gunboat is very firmly aground on the reef and is badly holed, its after compartment being flooded. H.M.S. "Hind" is still standing by Pratas Island W/T—about 160 miles distant from Hong Kong—is a meteorological station recently built by the Royal Navy and handed over to Chinese personnel.

Youngest M.P. Visits Spanish Underground

Paris, Aug. 15. Britain's youngest Member of Parliament, Captain Francis Noel Baker, son of the Minister of State, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, crossed the Eastern Pyrenees into France today, after a ten-day secret visit to the underground leaders of the Spanish Republican Resistance Movement.

Travelling under an assumed identity and with false papers, he was the guest of various Democratic and Republican groups, which arranged an extensive tour to give him first hand contact with the opposition leaders inside Spain itself.

His itinerary included Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and San Sebastian, as well as smaller centres.

Captain Noel Baker, disclosing this himself today in a telephone call to Paris, said he saw representatives of all anti-Franco groups, ranging from the left wing CMT trades union organisation to the right wing Republicans. He did not meet Communists on the extreme left and Royalists and "militarists" on the extreme right.

Captain Noel Baker was in San Sebastian at the same time as General Franco, who is at present visiting the Basque resort.

The object of Captain Noel Baker's clandestine trip was to gain, first hand impressions of the real strength and organisation of the Spanish Republican bodies, he said.

Captain Noel Baker, who was in the British Intelligence Service during the war, has special qualifications to make an accurate assessment of underground organisations.

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No Joint Defence Of Dardanelles

Exceeding Of Montreux Limit

Istanbul, Aug. 15.

Usually well-informed sources said today that Turkey had refused categorically the Soviet Union's demand that the Dardanelles be placed under joint Soviet-Turkish defence and that control of the vital narrow strip of water be handled only by Black Sea powers.

The Turkish reply, these sources said, was understood to contend that the Soviet demands, as contained in the note delivered last week, exceeded the limit of the Montreux Convention and left Turkey no choice but to reject them.

WRIT ISSUED BY ELIZABETE

London, Aug. 15.

A writ is understood to have been issued on behalf of the steamer Elizabeth, her Master (Captain John Miller) and crew against the United States Lines vessel American Farmer, her cargo and freight, claiming salvage remuneration for services rendered by the Elizabeth.

The American Farmer was in collision with another American ship in the Atlantic a week before last and was subsequently found abandoned by the Elizabeth.

The writ also claims remuneration for salvage service subsequently rendered to the American Farmer by the Elizabeth, Master and crew of S.S. American Ranger, after they had (the writ alleges) wrongfully disposed of the Elizabeth, her Master and crew.

The Elizabeth is registered at Cardiff and owned by the Ministry of Transport.—Reuter.

ROTHSCHILD WEDS CIVIL SERVANT

London, Aug. 15. Lord Rothschild, 35-year-old head of the British branch of the famous banking family, was married at a Registry Office here this afternoon to Miss Teresa Georgina Mayor, a 29-year-old Civil Servant.

He met her while a student at Cambridge.

During the war, Lord Rothschild was engaged in counter-espionage work and was awarded the George Medal and the American Legion of Merit.

Miss Mayor was formerly secretary to the Minister of State, Mr. Philip Noel Baker.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug. 15. The Arab League Council, at a meeting in October, will consider measures to seek the removal of all restrictions on the liberty of Haj Amin el Husseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem, who is at present guest of King Farouk in Egypt. It was reported here. The Mufti arrived in Egypt on May 29 after escaping from detention near Paris.—Reuter.

TRUMAN REJECTS PLAN

London, Aug. 15.

An authoritative Foreign Office source said today that President Truman had rejected the British-American Committee's plan for federalization of Palestine.

As a result, the same source said, Britain feels that she will have to seek a new solution to the Palestine problem.

The President, in a note received here last night, is understood to have said the United States could not at present either accept or reject the committee's recommendations "without the support of the American people."

President Truman, the informant said, advised Britain that as the mandatory power for Palestine, she should go ahead with any action she deems wise under the circumstances.

Only a short time before, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency, and other Agency representatives had conferred with Colonial Secretary George Hall on the President's note.

Three more illegal immigration ships were today steaming for Palestine, two of them carrying 1,300 Jewish refugees while other ships will soon leave European ports for the same destination, a Jewish Agency spokesman said in Jerusalem.

One of the ships was reported to be already approaching Haifa, some 24 hours after the arrival of the first batch of illegal immigrants departed under the recent British order.—Associated Press and Reuter.

JERUSALEM OF NERVES

Jerusalem, Aug. 15.

Jewish terrorists continued their "war of nerves" against the Palestine Government today when for the second time in less than 24 hours, several hundred postal workers hurriedly left the General Post Office building after a telephone warning saying that the building was going to be blown up.

Similar warnings were given to Barclay's Bank and the Jerusalem Municipal building, which are inside the city's barbed wire "strong point."

The bank staff and municipal clerks were evacuated. The police and military then searched the buildings and gave the "all clear" in an hour.—Reuter.

Official Statement On Piece-Goods Export

The Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, explained Government's reasons for continuing to permit the export of piece-goods at yesterday's meeting of Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie had asked: "In view of the Piece-Goods (Control) Order, 1946, published in the Gazette of July 2nd, under which all piece-goods are liable to be requisitioned on arrival in the Colony, the object ostensibly being to accumulate a quantity sufficient to make an equitable distribution to all rice ration ticket-holders: will Government explain why export permits are being issued for similar materials, thus reducing the quantity available for the Government rationing scheme?"

In reply Mr. Todd said: "Export permits are issued in respect of the following two types of piece-goods only:—(a) Piece-goods manufactured in China. (b) Piece-goods manufactured in Hong Kong from imported Chinese yarn."

"The result of a complete prohibition of export would be the cessation of the entrepot trade in Chinese textiles and the closing down of Hong Kong's textile factories. In spite of the severe shortage of textiles it is, therefore, considered wise to continue to permit exports."

JINNAH REPLIES TO NEHRU

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The reply of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's invitation to the Muslim League to join in the Interim Indian Government was handed to the Congress President today. The contents of the reply are at present unknown.

The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, invited Mr. Nehru a few days ago to make proposals for the formation of an interim government.—Reuter.

Byrnes Takes A Dig At Russia

Paris, Aug. 15.

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, in an address patently aimed at Russia, told the Paris Peace Conference today that economic treaties concluded in contradiction of the Potsdam Agreement would lead to "enslavement and exploitation."

He also took exception to the Russian allegation—made during the debate on Italy's statement to the Conference—that certain nations had enriched themselves during the war.

"Now what great power enriched itself during the war?" Byrnes asked. "I certainly know of none. I hope that the (Soviet) spokesman was not referring to the United States," he declared.

Byrnes declared that the war cost the United States \$400,000,000,000, "loaned by the American public," but was "seeking no recompense."

"Before America was attacked, Franklin Roosevelt announced that the United States would be a symbol of democracy. America has asked for no recompense other than the freedom she sought for all mankind. America seeks no territories or recompense," Byrnes said.

He added that the United States is willing to help in the financial rebirth of any nation. Loud applause greeted Byrnes' statement that the United States would offer "reciprocal friendship to any nation."

There was a clear reference to Russia when Byrnes said the draft treaties "permit every country to exploit its own resources and to allow a free flow of goods between countries."

There was ringing applause when he said "an equal open door policy will not cause exploitation to hinder it."—Associated Press.

SHOCKING STORY TOLD IN COURT

Allegations of cruelty against a stoker of the s.s. "Tjibadak" were made at Kowloon Court yesterday when Yue Leung-lee, 37, a native of Shanghai, appeared before Mr. Horace Lo on a charge of unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on a coolie who had picked his pocket.

The complainant, Li Chan, 32, claimed to have been hung up by his wrists intermittently over a period of more than seven hours during which time he was also beaten by accused and another man with a four-foot length of half-inch rope and a wooden pipe.

He stated from the witness-box that when again being hoisted up when brought on deck the following morning, on one hand being untied, he snatched at a knife and attempted to cut his throat.

During the night of Aug. 1-2 as he was suspended from a length of piping below decks in the crew's quarters, complainant testified, accused and three of his friends sat around a table playing mahjongg, rising occasionally to beat him and to hoist him up six inches from the ground.

Sub-Insp. Walter Collins, prosecuting, said that the charge arose out of complainant's detention by accused after he had been caught picking accused's pocket of a wallet containing two passports, a draft for 250 guilders and some other money. Accused saw complainant pass the wallet to another man and complainant claimed that it had been thrown overboard.

Accused took complainant before the Chief Officer and a signal was hoisted requesting police assistance. Unfortunately, the wrong signal was hoisted and no police launch responded. The Chief Officer gave complainant over to accused's custody and he was taken to the after-weak deck and tied to an iron post.

Tied To Post
At 7.30 p.m., accused took complainant below-decks and tied him to an iron post by the thumb and wrists. Here, evidence would be given by complainant, he was hung up by the wrists from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. until he dropped unconscious. In the morning, he was brought on deck again and tied up to a post in such a position that his feet were barely touching the ground.

Here, he asked for and obtained the release of one hand and managed to seize hold of some sharp instrument with which he attempted to cut his throat, and slashed himself on the face. The arrival of a police party found him unconscious and bleeding and he was rushed to the Kowloon Hospital.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

SHANGHAI ON ALERT

Shanghai, Aug. 15. Chinese and American army and naval forces were suddenly recalled to barracks and ships this afternoon and placed on the alert as a precautionary measure, following persistent reports that Communist elements were planning to stage citywide disturbances.

Guards at official buildings were doubled while heavily armed police patrolling the streets conducted strict searches of pedestrians and vehicles.

The population of the city, however, generally is calm.—Reuter.

PRECAUTIONS IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 15. Several hundred armed British troops drove through the main streets of Bombay today in lorries and Bren gun carriers. They are believed to have been called into the city from the suburbs as a precautionary measure in view of the Muslim threat of a "direct action day" tomorrow.

The Bren gun carriers had guns mounted and were fitted with anti-riot netting.

It was generally expected, however, that tomorrow would pass off quietly with no more than a symbolic hartal (abstention from work) by the Muslims.—Reuter.

Women In N.C.O.'s Mess Suggestion

Singapore, Aug. 15.

Suggestions that men serving in the 'sergeants' mess were in the habit of having women to live with them at Semarang, in Java, were put forward by the defence counsel, Captain J. F. Reilly, when the court martial on mutiny charges of 263 men of the 13th (Lancashire) Battalion of the Parachute Regiment was resumed at Kluang, Johore, today.

Captain Reilly was cross-examining the Regimental Sergeant-Major.

Replying to the Judge Advocate, who asked the purpose of this line of cross-examination, Captain Reilly said: "The defence will prove that it was known by Sergeant-Major Railton that the men had women in their mess."

The defence counsel added that he would show that on becoming Regimental Sergeant-Major, Railton began to victimise them.

The Judge Advocate suggested that the defence might say itself open to attack by the prosecution on the character of the accused.

Sergeant-Major Railton, in reply to the question, said that he knew nothing of the men having women to live with them but he agreed that he once put a man on charge for having a woman in his room.

Asked earlier in cross-examination if he would describe the Muar camp near Kuala Lumpur (the scene of the alleged mutiny) as "uncomfortable and insanitary," Sergeant-Major Railton replied: "I think the battalion has been in worse places in the Southeast Asia Command."—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

General situation:—Pressure remains high to the north-east of Japan and over the East Indies. An indefinite low pressure area covers China. At 6 a.m. (G.M.T.) yesterday the typhoon was centred about 1,000 miles south of Tokyo and was moving west north-west at 10 knots. Today's forecast:—Light winds from a southerly quarter. Weather cloudy with scattered rain. Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum:—89 deg. Minimum:—77 deg. Rainfall:—nil. Sunshine:—4 hours. Max. Rel. Humidity:—97 per cent.

London, Aug. 15. Mr. James A. Stillwell of the United States State Department said in a broadcast from Washington today that relief shipments would not end with the termination of UNRRA. New York radio reports. Natural recovery through the revival of international trade must be encouraged in the countries receiving relief. Mr. Stillwell added.—Reuter.

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Subscription Rates:
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CHINA'S FUTURE

Even in Hong Kong, so close to the scene of events, it is not easy to assess the importance of developments in China. "Civil war in China" is a phrase with an altogether too familiar ring—so familiar, indeed, that it is too easily dismissed as of little consequence. But it is not necessary to have a long memory to recall that China was the excuse for the first major act of aggression after World War I. Today, China is in a state of chaos. Divided between the Central Government of the Kuomintang headed by General Chiang Kai-shek and what are loosely and perhaps misleadingly termed the Yenian Communists, the country is drifting rapidly into a disastrous civil war. Every attempt to reach a compromise breaks on the rock of mutual mistrust. Her economy is at a standstill, and graft and corruption have assumed sufficiently serious proportions to warrant the threatened cessation of desperately needed UNRRA supplies. Inflation and famine in several parts of the country add to a gloomy picture. Throughout the war, and for the past twelve months, the United States has been committed to the support of the Central Government, though there is not the slightest reason to doubt her sincerity in trying to persuade the opposing factions to come to a peaceable agreement. In this connection the work of General Marshall deserves the highest praise. He would have done the job if anyone could. Nevertheless, the fact that America has supplied arms and officers to train General Chiang's armies has made it difficult for her opponents to regard her actions as entirely impartial. The hatred with which the more extreme of the Kuomintang's supporters regard the Communists has made the American task even more difficult. It would be idle to pretend, moreover, that the Russians have not excited American fears by a parallel backing of the Yenian Communists and by their actions in Korea and Manchuria. The removal of vital industrial plant has served only to heighten the economic chaos. Therein lies the supreme danger of a widening gulf between Russia and the United States. A civil war in China brings the difference of views between East and West far more sharply into focus than any dispute which is being tackled over the conference tables in Paris. The Far East is not on the agenda there, nor have its problems yet been ventilated by UNO. With so many difficulties much nearer home, it is easy to neglect a problem which, though distant, may turn out to be crucial to world peace. The world cannot afford to postpone much longer consideration of an undeniable danger to its general peace.

STRIKE CALL FLOP

Athens, Aug. 15.
 A call issued by the "dismissed" executive of the Greek Confederation of Labour for a two-hour stoppage of work in Athens and Piraeus today, failed. All public services including water, communications, and electricity supplies were working normally. The suspension of work was called for as a protest against Government interference in trade union affairs. —Reuter.

SIKHS TURN ABOUT

Punjab, Aug. 15.
 The Sikhs have decided to enter the Indian Constituent Assembly "when the opportunity comes" and to enter the interim government. After deliberations lasting two days the supreme body of the Sikh community—Panthic Board—last night decided to withdraw its previous decision to boycott the Assembly. —Reuter.

TO-DAY IN EUROPE

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Of the eight questions which I recently submitted to Generalissimo Franco, he answered seven. In previous columns, I quoted his replies. The eighth question which he did not answer was as follows: "Have the prospects for a restoration of the Spanish monarchy improved or deteriorated in the last three months?"

Whereas Franco gave unusually frank replies to my other questions, he preferred to sidestep any reference to the Spanish monarchy. The most probable explanation of this evasion is that he prefers to let sleeping dogs lie.

The cause of the Spanish monarchy, like that of the Spanish republic, has greatly receded. In recent weeks, many monarchists and some republicans have rallied to the Franco regime. Naturally, Franco does not want to say anything which might discourage their newly-found loyalty.

Particularly is this so in the case of the monarchists. Restoration of Don Juan as King of Spain represented far the best chance of ousting Franco. Three months ago, a combination was being cautiously formed which, if handled discreetly and with finesse, might have manoeuvred Franco into a hopeless position. But today the cause of the monarchy is almost as discredited as that of Jose Giral and his republican colleagues.

The tactics pursued by Franco's enemies have succeeded in disuniting and enfeebling every one of the different forces which were arrayed against him. First, there was the monarchist activity last March. This was aided by the support of many distinguished former republicans like Gil Robles and Don Salvador de Madariaga, who is considered by many the most distinguished living European liberal. This monarchist activity was largely backed by the British Government. But little encouragement was forthcoming from American or French sources. They were more interested in pushing the cause of Giral. Thus the anti-Franco forces, being disunited, were too impotent to make much impression on him.

Undoubtedly, the monarchist activity last March was the most formidable alignment which ever had been made against Franco. But it paled out as ineffectively as Giral's republican government.

As for the action of the French Government in closing the French-Spanish frontier and the Russian-inspired Polish antics in the United Nations Security Council in New York, they have merely consolidated the internal strength of the Franco regime. And the U.S. State Department's insistence on being represented in Madrid by a press attaché is scarcely calculated to alter the course of events.

What, then, is the next policy open to those who are sincerely anxious to see Franco quit the Spanish political scene? Such a mess has been made of the whole business that the best policy now is for them to keep quiet and give the political forces in Spain a chance to do something effective. No one in Spain will do anything to get rid of Franco as long as he is being assailed by the present ill-assorted and ill-concerted group of foreign enemies. Traditional Spanish xenophobia will keep him in power indefinitely as long as the tactics of the last three months are persisted in.

Time, of course, will be needed to mobilize and make effective the various strong groupings inside Spain which might gradually bring about a diminution of Franco's power and his replacement by a legally constituted government based on the freely expressed wishes of the Spanish people. Much time has been wasted but a sensible start toward all this could now be made.

The first thing to do is for the French Government to reopen the frontier and send a first-class ambassador to Madrid. It would be well if the United States would also arrange for representation adequate to her great power and responsibility. The ambassadors of France, the United States and Britain might then consider together what their three governments could jointly do to help the Spanish people achieve a government worthy of their ancient and cultural civilisation.

That would be far more effective than to suppose that a lot of armchair revolutionaries in Paris and New York can succeed in "killing" Franco with their mouths.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Are you the party that called for a plumber to fix a flooded basement?"

Paris And Democracy

Looked at in retrospect, the debate in the Preparatory Commission of the Paris Conference on the question whether "recommendations" are to be made by a simple majority or only by a two-thirds majority appears more interesting than it seemed while one was listening to it.

There was one real issue of substance. Under the rule proposed by the Council of Foreign Ministers, recommendations carried by less than a two-thirds majority would have been stillborn. They would not have gone forward in any shape or form for consideration by the Council of Foreign Ministers sitting after the Conference. But once Mr. Molotov had agreed that such resolutions should be taken into consideration by the Council, all differences really resolved themselves into mere questions of wording. So far as practical results go, there is no

By
 W. N. EWER

difference even between the Dutch and the Russian amendments. For whether or not it was explicitly laid down in the rules or not, the Council, in considering any recommendation, would certainly pay attention to the size of the majority by which it had been passed.

And yet the discussion went on. For by now the delegates were not really talking about this particular rule of procedure at all. They were discussing, almost without knowing it, two different conceptions of democracy; and completely failing to understand each other.

To Western minds, brought up in Western traditions, the essence of democratic institutions is that there shall be open conflict and free debate between rival schools of thought. The rivalry of two or more parties in a single assembly seems natural and proper and healthy. And it is taken for granted that after debate the questions should be decided by a simple majority, with the further understanding that the minority will loyally accept the decision; and that the majority will not use its power oppressively or intolerantly.

But the Russians and their East European associates have quite a different conception. This is mainly because their historical background is so different. They have emerged from despotism through revolution. They have passed through a period in which everything else had to be subordinated to the revolutionary struggle and in which their opponents were not adversaries with whom one debated but enemies with whom one fought to the death. In such conditions, unity must inevitably seem for more important than liberty.

To Western people, also, this seems true enough. In actual time of war, it is characteristic of Britain, for example, that is the grip of a war for life

or death. Party divisions should be subordinated to national unity, and that coalition governments should be formed for the duration of the conflict. But, instinctively, the moment the conflict is over the coalitions are dissolved and the British people revert to what seems to them natural and healthy methods of free discussion and majority rule. But the Russians and their associates, because of their past history, can make their opponents appear as dangerous "reactionaries" threatening disruption of the State, and in which the prime necessity is that "democratic forces" shall maintain a close and disciplined unity.

Now, both sides have, naturally enough, carried their own political conceptions into the Conference. To Westerners, it seems entirely proper and healthy that the Conference should develop differences of opinion, that there should be majorities on every issue and that issues should be settled by votes which the minority would loyally accept. And to them, any attempt to interfere with this natural process, any attempt—whether by rules of procedure or any other method—to enforce an artificial unity or to interfere with what they regard as normal democratic processes seems to savour of dictatorship.

To the Russians, on the other hand, a far more alarming idea is that the Conference should be divided. They insist again and again on the necessity for unity or for something as near unity as can be attained. And, again as a result of their own history, there seems to them nothing at all improper in the idea that this should be, in the first place, a unity of the Great Powers to which the smaller ones must accommodate themselves.

That was the conflict which I felt was an undercurrent of the whole debate. The Russians passionately for unity—or for something as near unity as possible—and more or less indifferent to Western ideas of liberty; the Westerners, on the other hand, devoted to their own conceptions of sound democratic procedure and not greatly disturbed by the prospect of what seems to the Russians dangerous disunity.

Neither side seemed to me cared in any way to approach or appreciate the point of view of the other. And this has helped to aggravate, if indeed it has not largely created, mutual suspicions. There is a suspicion among the Westerners that the Russians are trying to rig the rules in order to be able to enforce their own will on the Conference, or at any rate to prevent its doing anything to which they are opposed. There is a corresponding suspicion among the Easterners who seem to suspect that the "Anglo-Saxon bloc" and its "satellites" hope to push recommendations through by a narrow majority without the slightest regard for the views of the East European States.

I have no doubt over-amplified the whole business. There are many complicating factors and many more cross-currents. There is, for example, a very definite clash of personalities

HUSBANDS AT HOME

IN 3 EASY LESSONS

"Bye, dear. Just off to my baby-care class." The front door slams, and father is out for the evening.

That's the kind of thing which—we hope—will be "happening" all over the country when the Ministry of Education's new scheme for additional homecraft courses for men and women begins.

The fact that it is open to men pleases Women's very much. For years we have been suffering from man's incompetence about the house.

And we are taking this opportunity now—before the official course gets going—to give the men a few preparatory lessons which, if taken to heart, will be a tremendous help to them... and a pleasant shock to their wives.

Ellen Wilkinson's scheme for men ranges from bringing up children to household repairs. Our syllabus is based on man's general behaviour in the home, and deals with manners as well as methods.

Lesson One:

How NOT to use the bathroom.

You have had your bath. You have shaved and put on your dressing gown.

Problem: If you turned at the door to look back, which, incidentally, you never do, what would you see?

Answer: On the floor odd puddles of water, crumpled pyjamas, one soggy bath-towel, one screwed-up bath mat. Over the basin the toothpaste minus its cap, a scruffy looking brush and comb. And there's a tide-mark round the bath.

Homework: Decide how you would like to go into the bathroom for a wash and find it like this. Act accordingly in future.

Lesson Two:

How to shut cupboards and drawers.

If you look closely at the door of your cupboard or wardrobe you will see that there is a handle on it. This is used to open the door. It will also shut it if turned firmly. Try it sometime.

In the same way, drawers can be pushed as well as pulled. Fractise this a few times, and you'll be surprised how easily it comes to you.

Lesson Three:

You can eat your breakfast and read the morning paper at the same time. Has it ever occurred to you that, with concentration, you can help with the drying-up and carry on a conversation with your wife? Really, there is no need to put the plate and cloth on the table and lean against the draining-board while you emphasise a point.

As you so often say, washing up needs no brains, so you should be able to do it automatically and still talk.

General Hints:

"Dinner will be ready in five minutes, dear," means just what it says. Dinner will be ready in five minutes. Having heard these words, it is really far better not to start on a job that will take you half an hour, and which you could have done long before.

If you really want to help with the washing-up, the best way to achieve your aim is to follow your wife into the kitchen at once.

A time lag of half an hour or so always means that she has practically finished by the time you arrive, which is so irritating for you.

FORBIDDEN PHRASES FOR USE WITH CHILDREN

(To be learnt by heart.)

"Go and ask your mother."

"I don't see why I can't have some more" chocolate if he wants it."

"Don't mind Mummy, old chap. She's just fussing."

between some of the more prominent delegates. But I am convinced that this difference of views about democracy lies at the bottom of these early troubles of the Conference. If that is so, then its future is going very largely to depend upon whether the two groups can or cannot manage, at any rate in some measure, to understand each other's point of view.

JEWISH REVOLT CALLED

Irgun Radio Demands Continuous War

Another Clash In Haifa

London, Aug. 15.—While British officials are studying President Truman's plan received in London today the Jewish terrorist organisation (Irgun Zvai Leumi) secret radio, "Voice of Fighting Zion," tonight called in its broadcast "for a general revolt and the creation of a Jewish people's sovereign independent government."

The Irgun Zvai Leumi—organisation responsible for the blowing up of the Palestine Government headquarters in the King David Hotel—called in its broadcast "for the establishment of a Jewish combatant army of liberation."

The radio urged the boycott of all Palestine Government institutions and complete severance of relations with the "Occupation Government."

"We should not satisfy ourselves with occasional operations," the radio declared. "We should begin a continuous war and develop a general revolt," the radio concluded.

In Haifa, a large crowd of Jews tonight tried to storm the port area, where more illegal immigrant ships are now expected. Several persons were injured when the police made a baton charge to prevent a breakthrough and two of the injured have been arrested.

More Slum Ships

The incident followed the funerals of three Jews who died after a clash with the police yesterday.

As the first "inverted" Jewish refugees were landed on Cyprus today, reports in Jerusalem spoke of three more "slum" ships approaching the Palestine coast with more to follow.

For 50 minutes this afternoon, the General Post Office building in Jerusalem was evacuated of all staff and visitors, after a telephone call warning that the building had been mined. Police and armoured cars stood by until investigations had revealed nothing unusual and the staff returned to duty.

From Famagusta, Cyprus, Reuters reports that four stretcher cases were the first to go ashore of the 1,300 Jewish illegal immigrants deported from Haifa who arrived here today.

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WELLS TO BE CREMATED

London, Aug. 15.—Mr. H. G. Wells, world famous English writer, who died yesterday, is to be cremated, Reuter learns. The ceremony will be private and no date will be announced for the funeral.

The writer's eldest son, Mr. G. P. Wells, said today that his father's heart had been slowly falling for over two years. "His health varied very greatly," stated Mr. G. P. Wells. "At times he remained in bed and his condition caused grave concern. Then, he recovered astonishingly and became active again."—Reuter.

United States view is that the Jewish authorities in the proposed zone should be given a greater measure of control over the immigration of European Jews into it.

No Promises

The British argument is likely to be that already illegal immigration is causing much difficulty and disturbance, and that unrestricted immigration, which the Jewish authorities might be expected to permit, would lead to even greater troubles and to powerful objections by Arab interests.

The United States may be willing to contribute substantially towards an improvement in the economic, social and educational standards in the Arab states, but the President is unlikely to give any definite promises, as Congress agreement would be necessary to such advances.

Meanwhile, the situation in Palestine, after the operation of measures to stop illegal immigration, was understood to be reviewed at a Cabinet meeting at the Prime Minister's residence earlier today.

A Reuter despatch from Washington says that President Truman has now approved "as the basis of discussion" with Jewish and Arab representatives a compromise plan for a settlement of the Palestine problem.

Moral Support

The plan, it was stated, was prepared by Mr. Denn Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, after consultation with leading experts here, including Dr. Nehum Goldman, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

It has been sent direct to Mr. Clement Attlee by President Truman, with an indication that if these ideas are put forward as a basis for discussion with Jews and Arabs, the United States will lend "its moral support."

Details of the plan would be announced by the Cabinet as soon as they have reached a decision on it, it was added.

President Truman's proposals are believed in London to have been handed to the Government by the United States Embassy this afternoon. While this is still not confirmed by the Foreign Office, or the Colonial Office, there is good reason to

Meteor's New Mark

Brighton, Aug. 15.

A British Gloster Meteor jet plane flashed above a little Sussex seaside town at 626 miles per hour this afternoon—20 miles an hour above the world air speed record—during tests for an official attempt on the record.

Announcing the figures, Group Captain E. Donaldson, who is in charge of the attempt, declared the top speed was maintained for three minutes at an altitude of 3,000 feet.

The test flight was carried out in one of the rare spells of fine weather during the day. After the 626 miles per hour flight, Group Captain Donaldson stated that the attempt proper would not be made tomorrow.—Reuter.

U.S. Looks Into It

Washington, Aug. 15.

The State Department said today that it was investigating the legality of certain Jewish activities in the United States which Britain has alleged were supporting the underground movement in Palestine and illegal immigration to that country.

Two complaints from the British Government were received by the State Department, one concerning the alleged distribution of leaflets for the Haganah, the other relating to newspaper advertisements calling on people to buy bonds to aid immigration.

This was questioned by Britain on the ground that the advertisements termed the contributions tax free.—Associated Press.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

The 6th Army Headquarters announced that the advance unit for winter combat manoeuvres in Alaska and the Aleutians left today by plane. Task forces with a total of 2,700 men will participate in manoeuvres trying various types of army equipment in September through to March.—Associated Press.

think that officials here wish for time to consider the President's statements, possibly with a view to issuing a joint communique, before announcing its arrival in London.

At the moment, the utmost secrecy is being maintained in official quarters on instructions from "the highest authority."—Reuter.

Atomic Bomb Perils Emphasised

San Francisco, Aug. 14.

Major-General William Kepner, who had charge of the air force for the Bikini atomic bomb tests, said the atomic bomb is an important psychological weapon.

"You take that column of radioactive water which became drifting rain after the second burst. It is deadly stuff. During a war, how is the populace of an enemy city under attack, to know but what every rainfall is a menace? I visited Japan recently. Many Japanese will not go near Hiroshima or Nagasaki. They regard them as being taboo."

"Radioactivity set up by a bomb is a sinister thing. You don't see it, smell it, or feel it, immediately. But if you stay too long where it is dangerous, you get a sort of anemic feeling. Just tired and listless," General Kepner declared.

General Kepner said that, technically, the combination of the use of atomic bombs and drone planes, "offers a complete new potential to aerial warfare."

Semyon Alexandrov, one of the two official Russian observers at Bikini, arrived here today aboard the "Panamint." He said Russia plans to hold similar tests and that the observations at Bikini would be helpful. Asked when Russia would hold her tests, Alexandrov said, "in the measurable future."

He added that Russia would invite one American reporter. General Kepner said the inner target fleet is still dangerously radioactive. He commented that if the atomic bomb had been used earlier in the war, amphibious warfare would have been entirely different.

"Two Jima might well have been neutralised by a bomb with the saving of many American lives," he said.—Associated Press.

Navy Plans

Washington, Aug. 14. The U.S. Navy is planning to use atomic energy in two channels—for guided missiles and ship propulsion, Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, chief of the Bureau of Ships, disclosed today.

He declared that the U.S. Navy is anxiously awaiting results of the Bikini tests and said that "no future plans would be made until the Navy could determine the potentialities and limitations of atomic power."

"Of the utmost importance to the security of our nation are problems of defensive utilisation of atomic energy by the Navy. These studies, mainly exploratory, during the past year, will lead into two channels—the use of atomic energy in missiles and in ship propulsion."

"We can already see the outlines of a new era in sea power. The Navy of the not distant future may be quite different in appearance and will be superior in offensive and defensive power to the Navy which crushed Japan," he said.—Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 15.

Major General Bryant Moore, Commander of the United States 88th Division in Venezia Giulia, has ordered the expulsion from his territory of a Yugo-Slav army major who adopted a "violent and threatening manner" toward him following an incident at Gorizia last week. Allied Headquarters announced last night.—Associated Press.

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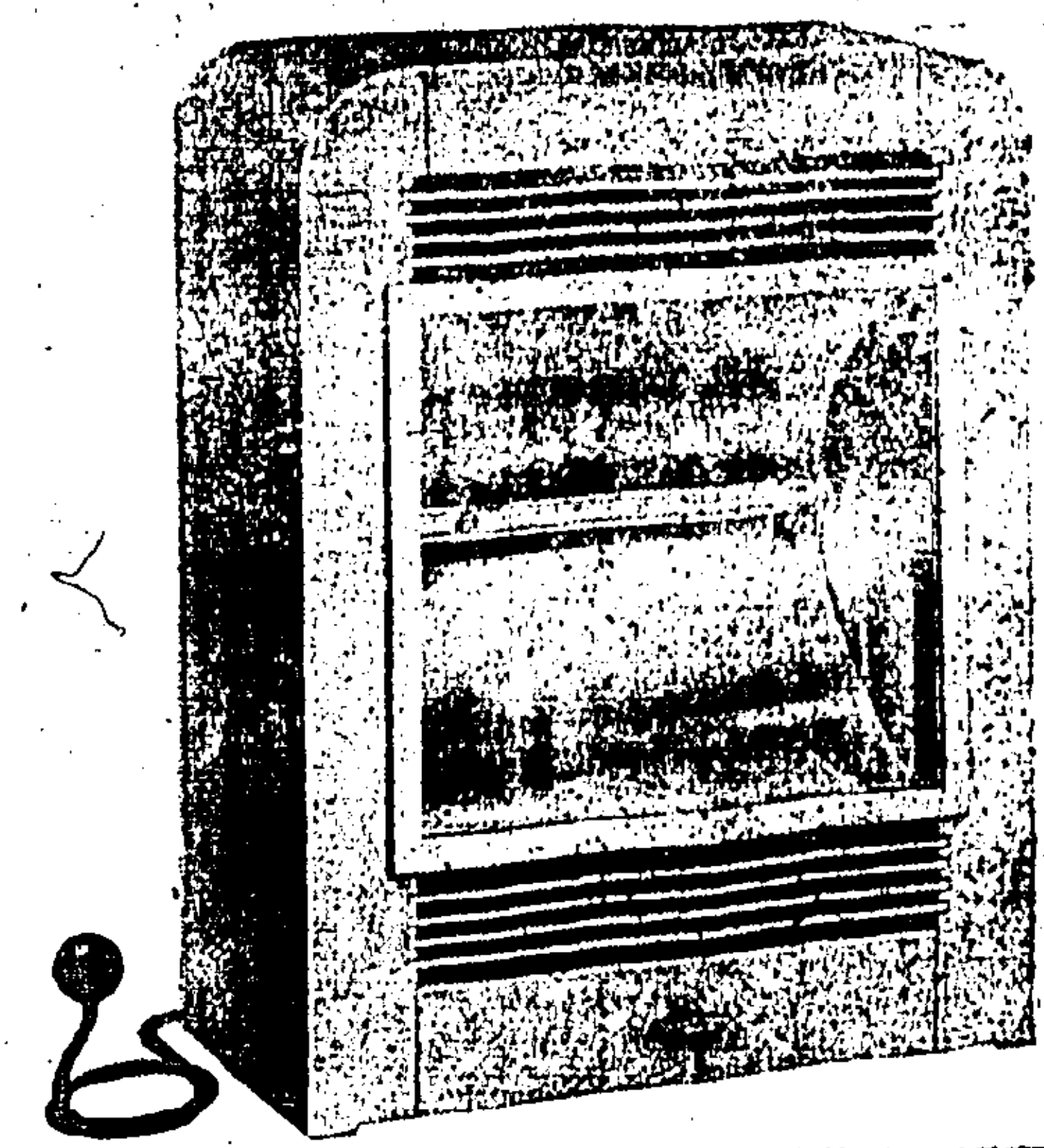
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Old Maxim Put To Test

Children's weeklies in the last 20 years have seldom missed a month without a story of the good-natured "Bobby" climbing up a drain-pipe after a kitten stranded on a window-ledge or leading little Jill across the street.

A generation has grown up to man's estate with the belief ingrained in it that the "Bobby" is everybody's friend and is on his beat primarily to help and direct.

In Kowloon the other day, this accepted maxim was put to the test.

Sgt. R. Wallace, of 5353 Squadron, R.A.F., approached a constable on duty and inquired as to where he could catch a bus for Kowloon City. "Dunno!" or something of a similar nature in Chinese, was the constable's reply.

"What is the bicycle fare to Kowloon City?" was the R.A.F. sergeant's next question. "Dunno!" came the reply a second time.

Sgt. Wallace felt irritated and clouted the constable. At Kowloon Court yesterday he was fined \$20 by the Magistrate. It was stated in Court that the constable carried no visible effects of the assault.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Lesson For Some

Sir,—Relations between employers and employees come to the fore when strikes take place. In Hong Kong there are two distinct classes of employees. Of these two classes one has come to the fore in recent weeks by a succession of strikes. Presumably the reason has been the need for the wherewithal to keep body and soul together. And the strikers generally get all they want or pretty nearly everything they demand. The result is that this particular class has achieved a wage which may be said to be exactly double what it was before.

And what about the other class? They are the loyal ones. They do not strike; they did not loot during those terrible days of 1941; they are not the black-marketeers; and they served their employers and the Government loyally all through the War. Some of them achieved a degree of prominence in units such as the BAAG, the Volunteers, etc., and there have been many more who also served but did not get recognition because their names "were not on the books". These do not strike. It would be interesting to know what help they have been getting from their employers and Government to keep the wolf from the door.

This class comes from several sources. There are Portuguese, Indians, Eurasians, Chinese, and others among them. They need help just as much as those who do strike. It would be well for employers to give a thought to the needs of these. Some of them risked their lives to save papers, belonging to their employers, others sent food and supplies to their employers who were interned at Stanley and other camps. As a class they deserve well of those who determine their salaries, and let it not be said that in a money grabbing world the only ones to get consideration are those who strike for better pay and better treatment.

Your paper has taken a prominent part in the efforts being made to make Hong Kong a better place than it was. Let it be hoped that those in whose hands lies the destinies of many will take to heart the lessons and injunctions set forth so eloquently from your leading articles.

OLD TIMER.

Deals During Occupation

Sir,—After reading "International Law" in your reader's letters, I am surprised to see the Hon. Mr. K. K. Lo urging the Council to lift the moratorium on property transactions concluded under the Mikado's regime.

In Macao, houses bought when the Japanese occupied Hongkong are to be taken over by the Government.

Surely Hongkong's Government will not lift the moratorium in the interests of collaborators who are outlawed in a Portuguese Colony.

It is a commonsense that when the Japanese were in power only those who closely worked for the Japanese were able to make money to buy real estate.

M. A. LEE.

Answer To Correspondence

THE GUNNER.—Correspondence on this subject has raised too much ill-feeling and must now be considered closed.—Ed.

Document "Planted" Says Richards

Joseph James Richards, who has pleaded not guilty to eight charges of doing an act with intent to assist the King's enemy contrary to the Defence Regulations of 1940, was subjected to lengthy cross-examination by Crown Counsel yesterday.

Denying that he had assisted the Japanese, Richards charged the Crown with producing a false document—a reference—allegedly written by accused and found among papers in a brief case at his house when he was arrested.

Testifying in his own behalf, Richards denied that he had ever asked Black to do anything for him except bring him to see Yumoto, head of a Japanese department store and liaison officer between the Japanese military and Portuguese Government in Macao, at Black's own request.

At the meeting with Yumoto, accused said that Black complained to Yumoto of being unable to get a subsidy from the British Consulate. Whether they met after that, accused said, he did not know.

Concerning the Sai On, Richards said that the ship was brought to Hong Kong on July 18, 1943, and on the following day he was called to the Gendarmerie Headquarters to help sort papers and documents found in the ship. They were chiefly accounts and a file of personal letters belonging to Captain Mitchell sent to him by Mr. Reeves, British Consul in Macao, instructing him to permit certain persons to stay aboard the vessel. Among these, he added, he found about 100 pawn tickets.

Not Wise

As he thought it was not wise to let the Japanese have the letters between Mr. Reeves and Capt. Mitchell, Richards said he later returned them to Mr. Reeves.

Accused denied that he had ever been asked by the Japanese to investigate the documents and papers. He claimed that he was merely requested to sort them.

Richards also denied having arranged a meeting for Stoppa with Yumoto at his hotel. The purpose of Stoppa's visit was to borrow \$10 from him since Stoppa was not certain whether he would be able to get a subsidy from the British Consulate that day.

Richards said he never asked Stoppa for a list of those aboard the Sai On. As his room in the Grand Hotel overlooked the waterfront they could see people walking up and down the ship's gangway. Out of curiosity, he asked Stoppa who they were and Stoppa replied that they were refugees. Some of them were his friends.

Since he was afraid, should he visit the ship, of being suspected by the British of collecting information for the Japanese, he did not consider Stoppa's suggestion to go aboard.

Richards also denied that he had ever told Stoppa that he was in charge of the Sai On papers.

Tiger Or Lamb

Accused admitted that he asked Paul Reis what kind of arms the British Consulate guards were carrying. He did so as Commander Wong in Macao had supplied information to the Japanese that the British Consulate was carrying two revolvers and two hand-grenades while his car was equipped with two Tommy guns and a number of hand-grenades. Richards said that Commander Wong wanted to make the Japanese think the British Consulate was a tiger whereas he was a lamb. Accused denied, however, that he had asked Reis if any guards at the British Consulate could be bribed.

Regarding the plan of the layout of the British Consulate it was given him by Reis. He thought nothing of it at first as it showed the positions of desks and files only. Later he thought it would be useful to prove to the Japanese that the British Consulate was not fortified.

Referring to the allegation of Miss Ina Carvalho that accused on New Year's Day told her that he was responsible for the taking in of many Portuguese by the Japanese, Richards said that he did not even know her. There was many parties for him that day and he was completely under the influence of drink.

Empty Title

Admitting that he was a civilian adviser, for which post he had been given 300 yen and 40 or 50 catties of rice every month since Feb. 16, 1944, Richards said it was an empty title given him by the Japanese on the recommendation of Hironaka.

Though he was a civilian adviser he did not do any work for the Japanese.

In reply to defending counsel, Richards declared that he had no intention whatsoever of assisting the Japanese and that he had visited Macao altogether five times during the war on personal business.

Towards the latter part of the afternoon, Richards was subjected to a grueling cross-examination by Mr. Silva for the Crown. He was asked to answer many questions concerning a reference found at his house, which he denied was his property.

Mr. Silva suggested to him it was a reference which he had drafted to enlist the favour of the Japanese. Richards denied this and maintained that the reference could not have been found at his home and that it must have been planted.

Shum Chun Arrest

In this reference, Richards was alleged to have stated that he had been arrested by the Chinese authorities at Shum Chun in 1937 for being a suspected spy working for the Japanese. Richards said he had served with the Japanese Consulate in Hong Kong for many years before the war and that Japanese planes successfully bombed a train en route to Canton from Hong Kong carrying arms for the Chinese as a result of his advance information.

Richards admitted that he was detained in 1937 at Shum Chun by the Chinese for being a suspected Japanese spy. Asked what work he had done for the Japanese Consul and Vice-Consul, Richards said that he was a Chinese language teacher to the Consul and that he assisted the Vice-Consul to get the services of the Central News Agency by using his name. The Central News Agency refused to supply their service to the Japanese after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

Letters Produced

Mr. Silva produced a number of letters written by Yumoto to Richards and cross-examined him on many points.

Asked whether he knew or suspected Yumoto as a secret Japanese agent in Macao, Richards replied that he did not think so. Richards finally agreed with Mr. Silva that it would appear from the letters that they (Yumoto and Richards) were the men behind the scenes in collecting information regarding the British Consulate in Macao. Richards alleged that certain parts of the letters were apparently meant for Hironaka from Yumoto.

Mr. Silva: Do you remember you said in evidence Yumoto had told you that many people were squeezing money from him without giving him information?—Yes.

Then did you know Yumoto was collecting information to help the Japanese war effort?—Yes.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Silva, Richards said that he was only asked to sort the documents and papers from the Sai On and of the Club Lusitano. Regarding the bridge notes he was asked to make out a dozen or so copies of them.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

H.K.V.D.C. HOLD REUNIONS

About 35 members of the H.K.V.D.C. all ex-prisoners of war, held a reunion dinner at the K.C.C. last night. Mr. V. C. Labrum, who was in the chair, proposed the toast of the King and Fallen Comrades.

Portuguese members of the H.K.V.D.C. held a reunion in the Lusitano last night.

For snatching a metal wrist watch from a Chinese woman at Kennedy Road near Kennedy Road at 4:45 p.m. on Wednesday, Chen Young-kai, 25, unemployed, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by Mr. J. G. Macdonald, R.C., at the Court of Sessions yesterday.

Chang Fa-kuei Here To-day

General Chang Fa-kuei, Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Canton, and Madame Chang will arrive in the Colony by plane from Canton this morning, to return the recent visit of H.E. the Governor and Lady Young.

The distinguished visitors will arrive at Kai Tak at 9.30 a.m. and will be met by a Guard of Honour drawn from the Indian Infantry Brigade.

The official reception will take place at Queen's Pier at 10 a.m. where a Guard of Honour of No. 3 Commando will be drawn up, with the Band of the Jaiapur Guards in attendance.

From Queen's Pier General and Madame Chang will proceed to Government House where they will stay as the guests of H.E. the Governor and Lady Young.

The visitors will return to Canton by air tomorrow, leaving Kai Tak at 1 p.m.

Witness Bursts Into Tears

In the course of his testimony at the War Crimes Trial yesterday, George Samuel Ladd stated that he was so frightened at the time of his arrest that he did not even look at the Japanese soldiers who interrogated him. While testifying as to the condition of Archie Wong, whom he found "stone dead" on the floor, O. M. Omar burst into tears and a short adjournment was ordered.

On the conclusion of her testimony, Lam Sui Kwan, mother of the deceased Archie Wong, exclaimed: "Ask the accused to bring back my son to me."

The accused, Sgt. Mynase Suckiehi, is charged with having committed a War Crimes at Hong Kong.

Continuing his evidence, George Samuel Ladd stated that after he was arrested and taken to Happy Valley Gendarmerie, he was so frightened at the time that he did not even look at the Japanese soldiers who interrogated him. Witness was subsequently stripped and given the water torture by accused, who smacked, trampled upon and otherwise beat him. Accused seemed "to take a fancy" to jumping over witness' heart. On another occasion, when witness was being interrogated by accused, the latter struck witness with a Sam Browne belt and hurled at witness such other things as he could lay hands on.

Tried Suicide

Young Kar Sing declared that he was arrested by the Japanese in June 1945 and taken to No. 7 Police Station. Witness was smacked, beaten and given the water torture by accused. Witness was placed in Cell No. 4, where he met Archie Wong, who had already been there a week. Wong was then in good physical condition and quite normal.

Wong was taken out for interrogation from time to time by accused and when he returned to the cell, he was covered with bruises and cuts. On one occasion, he returned with two of his front teeth broken. Another time, Wong's food was withheld for two days. Because of the tortures which he himself had received, witness attempted to commit suicide.

When the prisoners were transferred from Aberdeen to Central Police Station, those going were called up for an issue of clean clothing. Wong, who did not understand an order given, was beaten to his knees by accused with a wooden gun. After reaching Central Police Station, Wong was placed in Cell No. 13 and died a week or so later. Witness saw the coffin arrive and later heard from the warder and from Omar that Wong had died.

Stinking Cell

O. M. Omar testified that he was twice arrested by the Japanese. Witness shared a cell with Wong, who told witness about the tortures which he had received from accused. Wong was in a pitiable condition and showed signs of losing his senses. After being transferred to Central Police Station, Wong's condition became worse and he was reduced to a state of helplessness.

Witness obtained permission from the warder to take Wong's bowl of rice each day. The floor of Wong's cell was covered with discharge and the place was stinking. One morning, when witness went to Wong's cell with

Warder Gets Gaol Term

E. C. Tavares, 19, warder-recruit of the Victoria Remand Prison, was charged before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistrate's Court yesterday with unlawfully conveying a pair of shoes belonging to a prisoner out of the Prison.

Accused pleaded guilty and said that he obtained the shoes from the prisoner in exchange for cigarettes and food.

According to the prosecution, the prisoner complained that accused had taken the shoes from him and promised to give him cigarettes and food. Accused gave the prisoner two or three cigarettes. When asked for more he assaulted the prisoner.

The shoes were found inside accused's locker.

Mr. d'Almada remarked that it was a very serious offence, and told accused that he should know the rules and regulations.

"Your present act goes to the very root of discipline and good behaviour in the Prison Department," remarked Mr. d'Almada, and imposed a fine of \$150 or two months' hard labour.

FERRY STRIKE ON STRIKE

Announcing a further deadlock in negotiations with the striking ferry crews, a joint statement issued yesterday by the Hong Kong and Yumati Ferry Co., Ltd. and the "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., stated that a further series of demands had been made by the strikers, demanding "exorbitant increases on their 1941 basic wages amounting to as high as 472 per cent."

The Companies could not accept these demands and were agreed, the statement said, that ferry charges to passengers had to be kept low as long as possible as a contribution toward keeping down the cost of living.

It was further pointed out that whereas up to May, 1946, only a very few members of the ferry crews had belonged to any labour union, the arrival in the early part of May of a representative of the Seamen's Union in Canton resulted in the ferry companies receiving, on May 23, a set of 11 demands in the case of the Hong Kong and Yumati Ferry Co. and of seven demands in the case of the "Star" Ferry Co., these being presented in person by the Hong Kong Manager of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Office of the Canton Branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union.

Company's Reaction

These demands comprised "an excessive increase" in basic wages; an eight-hour day; double pay for overtime beyond eight hours; double pay for Sundays and holidays; sick leave with pay and a retiring remuneration; and treble wages if work had to be carried on after the hoisting of the No. 9 Typhoon Signal.

The Companies felt that there was no occasion for any further rise in basic wages, except in two classes. They agreed to pay a "safe navigation bonus" of two months' pay per annum to all coxswains, engineers and quartermasters, in addition to the ordinary New Year's Bonus of one month's wages, amounting to a total of 15 months' pay per annum for responsible members of the crews.

Sick leave with pay, compensation for injuries, a retiring remuneration, typhoon bonus, and 18 days holiday annually with pay, plus two days per month in lieu of Sunday, making a total of 42 days' holiday with pay per annum, had all been granted.

All the above terms were agreed upon, but the workers' representatives held out for pay during the strike period, which the Companies refused to consider.

Original Position

Recently, however, the representatives had a further meeting with the Labour Officer, and on Wednesday the position was such that they had entirely changed their minds and were again back to the position of demanding "exorbitant increases" on their basic rate of pay, "which amounted to as high as 472 per cent. on 1941 basic wages."

In January, 1946, the Hong

Kong and Yumati Ferry Co., Ltd., and the Star Ferry Co., Ltd., in view of the increased living costs, gave the whole of their employees a heavy increase on their basic 1941 rates of pay.

In giving this increase, the companies took into consideration that the Ferry Services must be operated on Sundays and public holidays and that in some vessels the crews could be called upon to work over eight hours per day.

The increases on the 1941 basic pay ranged from 103 to 250 per cent.

These basic wages were very much higher than those of other public utility companies for a similar class of work in May, 1946.

The employees were already having the benefits of sick leave on full pay, compensation in case of injury, a retiring remuneration, and holidays at any time they requested.

Labour Officer's Statement

In connection with the demand of the strikers on Wednesday for a 38 per cent. increase in basic pay for coxswains and engineers and 10 to 15 per cent. for other classes of workers, the Labour Officer, in a statement yesterday, said that it represented the finalised demand of the strikers, agreed to by all of them; and that the demand for strike pay had been dropped.

Board Meeting

The Labour Advisory Board held a meeting in the office of the Labour Officer yesterday afternoon, and though no information was available as to the subjects discussed, it is believed that the meeting was important and was connected with the present labour situation.

MONEY MART

Gold yesterday weakened somewhat and from an opening of \$303 a tael it fell to \$361 at the close. There was no movement in Chinese National Currency and throughout the day it was quoted at \$172 for futures and \$182 for spot (for CN\$1,000).

U.S. dollars at \$438/\$450, Sterling at \$15.55, and Australian pounds at \$12.55, all buyers, were unchanged from the previous day.

Shanghai Exchange

Closing quotations on the Shanghai market today were as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
CNS	194,400	194,800
U.S. Dollars	2,545	2,555
H.K. Dollars	563	568

* Unofficial market.

—Associated Press.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel on Wednesday were Miss Florence Hsia, Miss Flora Fung, K. C. Lee, M. S. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. T. Z. Yang, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wu, Capt. J. R. Ross, C. V. Lam, C. Y. Mao, Capt. W. D. Tucker, C. Zosa, I. Caparas, A. Laureano, Mrs. G. W. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gallard, S. E. G. Hillman, Capt. Rich Krupke, Capt. O. S. Glenn, W. H. Branchy and E. D. Anderson.

Departures the same day were E. Musselwhite, Capt. A. Damsgaard, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Chen, W. C. R. Lamprill, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ho, Mrs. A. Hoelliger and W. J. Young.

Mr. J. J. Roza (Jardine Engineering) and Mr. J. A. MacTavish (General Manager of Wakefield Oil Co.) were among passengers who arrived from Shanghai by s.s. "Sambredy" yesterday.

Owing to indisposition the Hon. Mr. M. S. Lo was unable to attend the Legislative Council meeting yesterday. Mr. Lo was to have put questions to Government in connection with the moratorium.

Opium Burned In Macao

Macao, Aug. 15.

In a spectacular scene, which drew a large crowd of spectators, the Portuguese today publicly demonstrated their intention to stamp out opium smoking.

Large quantities of seized opium with all paraphernalia were heaped up on the Reclamation Ground for the consuming flames of an auto-de-fe started by Mr. Chan Si-wai, the Chinese Press representative, in the presence of the Anti-Opium Committee, comprised of Captain Alvares Salgado, the Commissioner of Police, Dr. Nuno Simoes de Abreu, the Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Jose Lopes, interpreter of the Civil Affairs Bureau.

Speciality invited to witness the ceremonial were: Dr. Kuo Tse Fan, Special Delegate of the Kuomintang for Macao; Mr. Lio, of the local Kuomintang; and Portuguese and vernacular Press representatives.

The guests then proceeded to Police Headquarters, where a tea-party was held and speeches made. Captain Salgado stressed the sincerity on the part of the Portuguese Government in eradicating opium smoking, while announcing severe penalties for transgressors. Dr. de Abreu also spoke similarly, while pointing out that his Budget for Macao had received a blow.

Dr. Kuo suitably replied. —Our Own Correspondent.

Shanghai Street Murder Case

On a charge of murder of a dealer in medicinal herbs, Lau Tat-chuen, in Shanghai Street near Nelson Street, on the afternoon of July 3, Lo Kam, a scoundrel, yesterday committed by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Evidence was given by a police interpreter that in a statement in answer to the charge of murder, accused said that he was accused by the deceased of having tried to snatch his money and had come to blows with him.

It was stated earlier in the proceedings that accused and another man were seen fighting with the deceased in Shanghai Street and that Chinese National currency notes, were scattered over the street. Two men had intervened in the fight, one of them arresting accused and the other taking deceased to the Mount Police Station in a rickshaw, where he died, while waiting an ambulance.

DAIRY FARM'S HUGE LOSSES IN WAR

War losses totalling 2½ millions as a result of the Japanese occupation were disclosed at yesterday's first post-war yearly meeting of shareholders of the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd. held at Windsor House.

The Chairman of Directors, Mr. J. C. Taylor, paid a warm tribute to the staff, both in and out of internment, for the magnificent way they carried on, and a distinct note of optimism was sounded on the future of the Company.

"Fifty years ago," he said, "the Company was granted its certificate of incorporation. From small beginnings the Company has, by the many services it offers, become a real part of the day-to-day life of the people of the Colony; and I have every hope that, given some years of successful trading, we shall make a complete recovery from the heavy setback we experienced during the Pacific War."

Opening the meeting the Chairman said:

"When the Company resumed operating in 1945 the only remaining member of the Board of Directors appointed in 1941 was Mr. D. L. Newbigging and acting in the best interests, Mr. Newbigging proceeded to elect others to serve with him as Directors until a General Meeting of the Company could be held. As a result, the present Board was formed. The Board has continued to act in the best interests of the Company as if it had been constituted in a normal and regular manner. It is necessary, however, that you should confirm these appointments and acts done by the Board and I therefore propose the following resolution.

Loss Of Personnel

"That the appointments and acts of all Directors subsequent to the last Annual General Meeting and up to the date of this Meeting be hereby approved and ratified."

Mr. S. Hampden Ross seconded the resolution which has passed unanimously.

Continuing the Chairman said: "Before dealing with the Accounts it is my sad duty to refer to the loss of personnel the Company has sustained since our last Meeting."

"Mr. T. E. Pearce who had a long association with the Company and who was Chairman on several occasions, was killed in action while serving with the Hong Kong Volunteers."

"Mr. A. L. Shields a Director for many years died in Stanley Internment Camp on July 24, 1944."

"Mr. L. J. Davies who was a member of the Board and on leave from the Colony at the outbreak of hostilities here died in India in May 1945."

"Mr. John Gill of our office staff was killed in action while serving with the Scottish Coy. H.K.V.D.C."

"Mr. David McFerran of our Engineering Staff and Mr. F. Linen, a member of our Cold Storage staff, both died during the Japanese occupation of the Colony."

"I would take this opportunity of extending to their relatives and friends our deepest sympathy in their loss."

Books Lost

"Most of the books and records of the Company have been lost. The loss includes the Company's Share Register and the only record of Shareholders available is a copy certified by our Auditors as at March 1, 1941. This means that those who became Shareholders after that date may not receive their copies of the present Report and Accounts and in the circumstances it is to be hoped they will understand why."

"At an early date it is intended to reconstruct the Share Register and Shareholders are asked to watch the Press for announcements in this connection."

"The profit for the year ending Dec. 31, 1945 after depreciating Fixed Assets to the extent of \$217,529.78 and providing for Directors and Auditors Fees was \$429,350.13 which is some \$22,000.00 less than in the preceding year."

"After making the appropriations authorized at the Ordinary Yearly Meeting in 1941 there remained a figure of \$72,214.07 and this added to the \$429,350.13 I have just mentioned left a balance of \$501,564.20 on Profit & Loss Account to be carried forward into 1946."

"For the succeeding four years, 1942 to 1945 inclusive we have, as you have seen, presented you with Statements of Accounts as follows:—

"A War Losses Account which embraces, we hope and believe, all the losses the Company has suffered as a result of the Japanese capture and occupation of Hong Kong with exception of such rehabilitation work as has still to be undertaken. The total of 1½ million dollars is a staggering sum."

ing one and means in short that the Company has lost the whole of its reserves and a third of its capital in addition. To some extent the figures have had to be estimated but I do not believe that we can expect to see any appreciable improvement at the end of the day unless, as one may hope, we succeed in recovering anything under Reparations from the Japanese Government for which naturally we have recorded our claims."

Tribute To Staff

"An Account of Charges accrued from Jan. 1, 1942 to Aug. 31, 1945, the actual period of occupation. These charges consist of compensation and rehabilitation allowances to the staff, contributions to their Provident Funds and maintenance of their families during the war years. I have no doubt you will approve of these payments and whilst I am on the subject of the staff, I very much want to tell Shareholders how much they owe to them. I believe greatly in rendering honour where honour is due. Some of our staff were interned during the occupation, others were kept outside by the Japanese to look after the livestock and I am not sure that the latter were not the ones to suffer the greater strain. In fact I think they were and they deserve a very special word of appreciation and understanding of what they must have had to endure throughout the occupation; I leave it to your imagination to picture what things must have been like for them."

"But while that was so, their colleagues inside the wire were busy planning for the years ahead and as a result thereof I make bold to say we may look for developments in the Company's activities as the days go by. I repeat we owe our staff our very warm admiration and thanks, it is a pleasure indeed to be associated with a body of men so wholeheartedly devoted to their employers' interest."

"Discerning Shareholders will have noted the very good results of our trading during the last four months of 1945 after the liberation which was directly due to the speedy appreciation on the part of our Manager, Mr. Thomson, and those with him when they came out of camp of what it was best to do in the situation which confronted them at the time."

Claim On Government

"The profit on the sale of launches arises from the fact that some of our craft were found on the re-occupation to have been sunk and it was considered best to dispose of them at favourable prices."

"The only other item I think which merits your attention is the claim on Government and H.M. Services amounting to 13 lakhs in respect of stocks requisitioned by them in 1941. The figure has had to be estimated but is believed to be very nearly correct and I trust there will be no difficulty in securing payment. We shall require it to offset the bank overdraft at that time on which you will notice no provision has been made for interest as it is not yet decided what is to be done about such items during the occupation."

"Your Directors recommend that the balance at credit of the Profit & Loss Appropriation Account of \$444,291.50 should be carried forward. I should not like to hazard any guess as to when a resumption of dividends may be looked for."

"Our loss of cattle was the heaviest loss we had to bear. Just prior to the outbreak of hostilities the herd numbered close on 1,900 animals; when we returned it was only about 300. The Japanese having removed the remainder. Many of these 300 were in a very poor condition as a result of malnutrition but I am happy to say they are now themselves again and with additions we have since made, the herd is now back to a figure of approximately 650, all of them T. B. free. We don't intend to stop there by any means for with the population of the Colony rapidly returning to its pre-war size, we realize to the full that its need for fresh milk must be satisfied and we are therefore endeavoring to obtain more cows from Australia and Canada."

"In conclusion it may be of interest to Shareholders and the Colony generally to know that 50 years ago on 28th Aug. of this month the Company then 'The Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.' was granted its certificate of incorporation. From small beginnings the Company has by the many services which it is able to offer become a very real part of the day-to-day life of the peoples of this Colony and I believe that with this desire of service as its driving force the Company despite the difficulties yet to be overcome can look forward to the future with confidence. There is scope for development in more than one direction which we do not propose to neglect and given some years of successful trading, I have every hope that the Company may make a complete recovery from the heavy setback it has experienced during the Pacific War."

Mr. D. L. Strellett then proposed the re-election of the Board of Directors en bloc. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, and passed unanimously.

Messrs. Percy Smith & Co. were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. A. D. Wyllie, seconded by Mr. P. S. Cassidy.

Supporting Mr. J. C. Taylor on the Board were Messrs. N.O.C. Marsh, P.S. Cassidy, E.R. Hill and Hon. Dr. S.N. Chau (Directors) and Mr. G. Milne (Secretary).

Shareholders at the meeting were Messrs. N.V.A. Croucher, S. Hampden Ross, R.A. Dastur, H.V. Wilkinson, A.G. Dalziel, A.D. Wyllie, A. MacFarlane, D.L. Strellett, Cecil T. Chan and Wallace J. Hansen.

Pasteurizing Plant

"The Japanese left our hill-sides and the grass thereon in a deplorable condition but it must delight the eye of anyone visiting Pokfulam today to see them as they are now. We have adequate supplies of fresh grass and are able to make silage but great difficulty is being experienced in acquiring concentrated fodder for the cattle. It is to be hoped that those countries from which export of cereals is at present prohibited will soon be able to relax these restrictions and so let us get better supplies. In the past the large proportion of this fodder was purchased from nearby territories but the scarcity in these parts has compelled us to go further afield. This coupled with general increased overheads has appreciated our costs very considerably. Customers can be assured that we will reduce the selling price of milk whenever circumstances permit."

"Our pigs and poultry suffered not at all during the occupation, both were found in full quality and quantity on the liberation, strange but true."

"Owing to the scarcity of ammonia it was not possible immediately on re-occupation to put our milk pasteurizing plant into operation but this was begun on May 21 last and we hope shortly to be able to seal our milk bottles as an added protection for our customers. We hope soon too to restore our pre-war facilities in Kowloon which difficulties of transportation and lack of suitable cold storage space have so far prevented our doing."

Cold Storage

"All the cold storage plants of the Company are now in condition to receive cargo. Our main installation at East Point suffered greatly from neglect during the Japanese occupation and some valuable equipment was removed, resulting in much improvisation being necessary on the part of our engineers but although there is still an extensive amount of repair work to be carried out, I am glad to say the plant is now in full commission which I can assure you in view of the large quantities of meat now being brought into the Colony by Government, is most fortunate."

"Until recently sales of Ice were mostly to wholesale customers. Here again the Company was handicapped because of lack of ammonia. Retail depots at Lower Albert Road and at Connaught Road Central were reopened on July 15 and similar opportunity to purchase will be afforded Kowloon customers in the very near future."

"Shortly after our re-occupation it became evident in view of world shortage that it would be some time before the Company could operate its normal business as food suppliers and your Board and management considered it expedient to concentrate on the restaurant side of the Company's business."

"Accordingly the kitchen accommodation in the mezzanine floor of this building was enlarged, the premises redecorated and additional furniture purchased to enable the ground floor premises of Windsor House to be utilized as a restaurant."

"The former shop premises at our Kowloon Branch 'In Nathan Road were also converted for the purpose of a restaurant and opened in January, 1946."

Meeting A Need

"In both Hong Kong and Kowloon the results obtained have fully justified the decision taken. And may I suggest to you one and all that you sample the fare the Dairy Farm provides in its restaurants every day and at every meal. If there is better food prepared anywhere in the Colony, better cooked and supplied at more reasonable prices I have yet to hear of it."

"While the importation of food-stuffs on a commercial basis is restricted it should be remarked that the Colony has received all locations from the British Ministry of Food through the Government, Department of Supplies, Trade & Industry. The Company was approached in the matter of making these allocations available to the public, through its various branches, and in that direction has given Government every assistance. You will have noticed the premises that we opened in Pedder Street only the other day under the auspices of the Supplies, Trade & Industry Department where a great need is being met. For the information of the shipping community too, I might add that we have resumed supplies of provisions to ships in port."

"In conclusion it may be of interest to Shareholders and the Colony generally to know that 50 years ago on 28th Aug. of this month the Company then 'The Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.' was granted its certificate of incorporation. From small beginnings the Company has by the many services which it is able to offer become a very real part of the day-to-day life of the peoples of this Colony and I believe that with this desire of service as its driving force the Company despite the difficulties yet to be overcome can look forward to the future with confidence. There is scope for development in more than one direction which we do not propose to neglect and given some years of successful trading, I have every hope that the Company may make a complete recovery from the heavy setback it has experienced during the Pacific War."

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The following forthcoming weddings are announced: James Friedrich Knott, private, R.A.M.C., to Miss Eileen Lee, of No. 101, Tai Po Road, and Mr. Leo John Behuch, assistant-manager of the local office of the Twentieth Century Fox, to Miss Anastasia Constantinovna Petrovsky, of No. 26, Ashley Road.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores:

- (1) Scrap Iron and Steel of various descriptions.
- (2) Old Packing Cases etc. as Firewood.

The above stores are lying in various sites in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Naval Yards, Tai-koo Sugar Refinery, North Point, and other Naval Establishments and are required to be removed once a week for a period of 3 months commencing 1st September 1946.

Successful tenderers are required to pay a Deposit of \$3,000— for the Contract of the Scrap and \$1,000— for that of the Firewood, and also to settle their accounts weekly for quantities removed. Deposits will be returned to the successful Tenderer on termination of the Contract.

Tender forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department, H.M. Naval Yard, between 10 a.m. and 12 Noon on 15th, 16th and 17th August 1946 and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to Supt. Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong, on or before Noon Tuesday, 20th August 1946.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

HONG KONG

Notice to Masters

Pillageage on Board Vessels in the Port.

Masters of vessels are reminded that in case of Police assistance being required on board, the following signals should be displayed:—

By Day: International Code Flag "S.T."

By Night: Three lights in a vertical line of which the highest and lowest shall be White and the middle light Red.

NOTE: This signal may be supplemented by a "Blue Light."

2. A 24-hour lamp signal watch has been established at the Harbour Office and Black-heads Signal Stations and Masters should not hesitate to use this service if they have occasion to communicate with the shore.

J. JOLLY, Harbour Master.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

For the purpose of checking the Company's Register of Members, holders of shares are requested to send to the registered Office of the Company at Exchange Building, Second Floor, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, the following particulars:—

1. Full name and address of the registered shareholder.
2. Number of shares.
3. Scrip numbers.
4. Distinguishing numbers of shares.

Holders are also requested to produce to the Company for examination and endorsement, if in order, the certificates for all the shares which they held.

Dated at Hong Kong this 29th day of July, 1946.

R. TAYLOR, Manager & Secretary.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

All persons, firms and corporations being in possession of particulars of debts owing by them to the above named Company at December 8th, 1941, and having the intention to honour the same, are kindly requested to submit details of such debts at the Company's registered offices at Exchange Building, 2nd floor, on or before August 31st, 1946.

R. TAYLOR, Manager & Secretary.

Hong Kong, 12th August, 1946.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Owing to major repairs to the Company's Generating Plant, consumers are warned that the following districts will be without a supply from 0930 hours to 0430 hours approximately on Sunday, 18th August, 1946.

Tin Hau Wongneichong Broom Road Repulse Bay Gough Street Possession Street Wing Kut Street Chiu Lung Street Wanchai Sutherland Street West End Park Aberdeen Garden Road Pokfulam Victoria Peak Seymour Road Tai-koo Hongkong Bank Naval Dockyard

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 14th August, 1946.

THE BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Notice is hereby given that The Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Head Office of the Company, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on Saturday, August 17th 1946 at 8:00 p.m.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from August 10th to August 17th 1946 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board.

D. S. YUAN, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, August 7th, 1946.

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE

Shareholders of Hong Kong Public Companies who lost their Scrip during the War and who have not already notified the loss to the respective Companies, are advised to do so immediately, so that the Companies may take such steps as they may deem necessary to prevent any transfer of the said shares and generally protect the interest of the shareholders.

Such notifications will help the Companies to put their share registers in order.

M. F. KEY, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 15th August, 1946.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF HONG KONG

Affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain.

ALL PERSONS interested in photography are invited to attend a meeting to be held at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd August, 1946, in St. John's Cathedral Hall.

ROBERT A. BATES, Honorary Secretary.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 17th August 1946, commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building (Basement).

138 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

STORED AT MARSHMAN & CO., LTD'S GODOWN, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Machines and Engines, Copper Scraps, Magnesium-lime Asbestos, Channel Bars, Chemical Processing Apparatus, Motor Car and Truck Parts, Etc., Etc.

STORED AT HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD'S GODOWN, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Electric Motors, Lathes, Drilling and Boring Machines, Diesel Engines, Stamping Machines, Machine Tools and Gears, Crankshafts, Etc., Etc.

STORED AT HIP TUNG WO SHIPYARD, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Lathes, Electric Motors, Diesel Engines, Etc.

STORED AT INTERNATIONAL MACHINE WORKS, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Lathes, Belt Pulleys, Diesel Engines, Electric Furnace.

STORED AT R.A.F. STORES, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Machines, Drilling Machines, Bench Vices, Etc., Etc.

STORED AT LING NAM HARDWARE FACTORY, Ma Tau Wei Road, Kowloon.

Lathes, Storks Shapers, Bench Drills, Motors, Rollers, Spindles, Castings, Scrap Iron, Column Drills, Etc., Etc.

The above premises will be open to inspection on 15th and 16th August, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION, ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our office for Box Nos. 62, 81, 82, 83, 91, 95, 99.

TRANSPORT SERVICE

BAGGAGE Transfers, household furniture—removals, discharging and loading of cargo. Prompt and efficient service. Charges moderate. Phone 24205. The Union Transport Co.

POSITION VACANT

BOOKKEEPING CLERK experienced—required immediately for old-established Solicitors' Firm. Replies to Box No. 103 "China Mail."

SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS

VACANCIES. For two Chinese Lady Inspectors in Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. Candidates (unmarried; aged: 22-30), who should have good knowledge of English and at least one Chinese dialect in addition to Cantonese, should apply in own hand-writing to Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

SEEDLINGS FOR HOME GROWING

Seedlings of egg plants and chillies are now available for free distribution. A limited number can be obtained by each applicant from the office of the Botanical & Forestry Department, Room No. 17, Post Office Building, 1st Fl., on Tuesday, August 20th. Applicants should bring their own containers.

THOS. F. RYAN, Superintendent, Botanical & Forestry Dept.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 17th Aug., 1946

at 3.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

1,494 Bags Flour—more or less damaged

25 Bags Flour—more or less damaged.

(at present stored in Godowns Nos. 11 and 48 of The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon)

1 Case and 33 Packets Rolled Oats

24 Cases and 60 Packets Creamed Wheat

and 25 Cases and 66 Packets Cream Oats

(at present stored in the Basement of Pedder Building).

For Inspection Orders apply to the Undersigned.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg. A.S.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 31837.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN 87 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

AIR CONDITIONED **WINKS** AIR CONDITIONED

MICKEY STEPS INTO HIS FUNNIEST ROMANCE

It's Andy's last fling before college! And do the girls give him a lesson in love! The whole family's back with headaches and laughs! Pack up your troubles—and how!

A NEW LAUGH HIT!

Introducing **ESTHER WILLIAMS** gorgeous swimming champ, Andy's new girlfriend.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE

STONE-ROONEY-PARKER HOLDEN - ANN RUTHERFORD - CARA HADEN - and others

To-day & To-morrow **QUEEN** AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

JON HALL in **THE INVISIBLE MAN'S REVENGE**

with **LEON ERROL JOHN CARRADINE ALAN CURTIS EVELYN ANKERS GALE SONDERGAARD**

Commencing Sunday **ABBOTT & COSTELLO** in **"WHO DONE IT"**

Commencing TO-DAY **ORIENTAL** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30-9.30 p.m.

FUNNIEST COMIC TO HIT THE SCREEN IN YEARS!

You'll go **KAYE-KAYE-KAYE**razy

UP IN ARMS

DANNY KAYE **CONRAD SHORE** **DANA ANDREWS** **CONSTANCE DOWLING** and the **GOLDWYN GIRLS**

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY **LEE THEATRE** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE **W. HARRING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG., CR. FL.** BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

CARY GRANT - JOHN GARFIELD IN **"DESTINATION TOKYO"**

4 SHOWS DAILY **CATHAY** AT 2.30-5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BOMB SECRET STILL HOLD!

—Most Exciting and Suspenseful Spy Film—

"The HOUSE on 92nd STREET"

with **William EYTHE, Lloyd NOLAN**

Produced in Secrecy! Behind Closed Doors!

A 20th Century Fox Picture

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB (By courtesy of C.S.E.) presents

"Androcles and the Lion" By G. B. Shaw

NIGHTLY AT THE C.S.E. STAR THEATRE

Beginning on 20th August at 7.30 p.m.

Churchill Installed In Historic Post

S.E.A. FOOD APPEAL

Singapore, Aug. 15. The acute food crisis with which deficit areas in South-East Asia, particularly the Malayan Union and Singapore, are confronted is emphasised in a cable sent to the International Emergency Food Commission at Washington today by the conference of liaison officers in South-East Asia, convened by Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner in South-East Asia.

The cable also makes proposals for switching ships and accelerating supplies to fill the immediate gap. It portrays the situation which would be created by the Commission's allotments to certain areas where they are far below the requirements of the areas concerned.—Reuter.

Pontiff's Condemnation Of Terror

Vatican City, Aug. 15. Pope Pius said he deplored the terrorism in Palestine, in an address to the Arab delegation delivered on Aug. 3 and published today in the Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano."

He said "We condemn all recourse to force and violence wherever it comes from, even as we condemn repeatedly in the past the prosecution which fanatical anti-Semitism unleashed against the Hebrew people."

The delegation, sent to present the Arab case to the Vatican, told the Pope that the Jews were "importing fighting men" into Palestine.

The Pope said that peace in Palestine could be founded on "truth and justice." He presupposed that "the rights of others and tradition, especially in the religious fields," would be respected.—Associated Press.

Women Want A Look-In

London, Aug. 15. Mrs. Iris Rogers, the United States representative of the World Women's Party for Equal Rights, arrived in London today to demand a seat for women at the Paris peace conference. She considers that women of all nations should have a seat at the peace table.

"We should have the same powers of vote as the male representatives," she declared, "and should have a say in the future of the world."

While in London Mrs. Rogers will visit Lady Pethick-Lawrence, the wife of the Secretary for India and one of the leaders in the women's suffrage movement before the First World War.—Reuter.

BRITAIN DELIVERS THE GOODS?

Berlin, Aug. 14. Some American soldiers, in order to marry German girls, are attempting to join the British Army which, unlike the United States Army, permits such weddings.

Officials said that one of the favourite dodges has been for the soldier to request permission to join the British Army, "long enough to get married and then try to return to the American Army after the knot is tied."—Associated Press.

MAJESTIC SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 6.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

MARIA MONTEZ **SABU** in **COBRA WOMAN**

TECHNICOLOR

EDGAR BARNIER **ION CHANEY**

Coming! **"BROADWAY RHYTHM"**

Dover, Aug. 15. Church bells rang out a welcome, guns fired a salute and robed dignitaries of more than a dozen south coast ports and towns took part in a centuries old pageantry here today, when the former Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, was installed as Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports.

The ports—Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney and Sandwich—were of considerable importance in Anglo-Saxon times and William the Conqueror, after the Battle of Hastings in 1066, in order better to wield the power of the five great ports nearest to the French coast, created from the whole line of coast a jurisdiction, entirely separate from the counties of Kent and Sussex, under its own warden—a sort of county palatinate.

Grim Story At Trial

Nuremberg, Aug. 15. The affidavit of a Jew who had been forced into slave labour by Hitler's Brown Shirts, and who, while digging up mass graves found the body of his brother, was submitted today to refute testimony that the SA had not dealt in atrocities.

The affidavit, signed by Saloma Gol, was introduced by the British prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, during the cross-examination of Max Juchner, a onetime Brown Shirt lieutenant, who had testified that the SA was innocent of participation in atrocities against the peoples of German occupied areas.

Gol said he was among 80 Jews taken from the Vilna, Lithuania, ghetto, and in chains taken to mass graves where they were forced to dig up 86,000 bodies of Jews, Polish priests and Russian prisoners of war slaughtered by the Nazis. He added that he had identified his own brother by papers on the body.—Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Please say something to convince my partner," implores a Cincinnati reader, "that the worst time to bid notrump is when four suits have been bid by the partnership. Here's what happened:

South, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable
S. Q J 9
H. K Q 10 5 3
D. A Q 8 7 4
C. —

S. K 6 5 N. S 8 4 2
H. A 7 6 W. H. J 9
D. 10 6 E. D. K J 9
C. Q J 10 S. C 8 5 2
9 7

S. A 10 7 3
H. 8 4 2
D. 5
C. A K 6 4 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1C. Pass 1H. Pass
1S. Pass 3D. Pass
3NT. Pass Pass Pass

"As you can see, four hearts is a wrap-up; but my partner got all wound up at three no-trump (which probably couldn't be made anyway) and was set three tricks. But even if she had made three no-trump (it was a she all right—wife in fact), that wouldn't alter the fact that we were at a bad contract when there was a perfectly good and logical contract available. Can you say something to convince her?"

We don't know how good we are at convincing bridge players of the feminine persuasion, but we'll try. In general, the time to play a hand at no-trump is when no good major suit is available. In this case, South should have known that North had two five-card suits—certainly a five-card heart suit. (With two four-card suits, North would have jumped in no-trump rather than show the diamonds.) Hence there was an eight-card heart suit in the combined hands—a perfectly satisfactory suit for trump play. Furthermore South had a singleton diamond—an asset if heart were trump, but a liability at no-trump. To top things off, South had already bid most of her strength by showing the black suits. If the hand had to be played at no-trump, North could bid three no-trump over three hearts.

We liked this hand so much that we used it for several of the daily questions this week.

Later, the "ancient towns" of Rye and Winchelsea were incorporated in the area as were all the "limbs" or attendant villages of these towns.

Later, the main uses of the Cinque Ports were the provision of fighting ships for the Crown, which did not have its own navy until the time of Henry the Seventh.

As a reward for this compulsory provision of men of war for the Crown, however, the Cinque Ports were privileged in many ways—exemption from taxes, permission to frame their own bye-laws and governance by their own warden, for example.

Starting Again

All Dover, whose battle-scarred streets were covered in flags and many people from other towns in England's "hell-fire corner" turned out to cheer Mr. Churchill—the 168th of the distinguished line of Lord Wardens, only the third Commoner to hold the honoured post and the first Commoner to go through the installation ceremony.

In a speech during the installation proceedings, Mr. Churchill said that the Cinque Ports could claim that they were unconquerable since nearly 1,000 years had gone by since a foreign invader had set foot on English soil.

Speaking of the English, Mr. Churchill said: "We make up by sacrifice and suffering for our lack of foresight and then when by God's mercy we have come safely through, it has often been our practice to cast it all away and start again."

"We must not presume too much upon our fortune," Mr. Churchill added, however.

Larger Forces

"The strip of water of the Channel, reinforced by the command of the air, saved the freedom of the world but we can no longer guarantee to the nations of the world that this strip of salt water, however faithfully we may guard it, will once again save the liberties of Europe or the freedom of mankind."

"Far larger forces must be made to play their part. Far wider combinations than the defences of the English Channel will be needed to save the future peace and happiness of the world."—Reuter.

The point is an important one. Yesterday you were David Bruce Burnstone's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S. A 10 7 3
H. K 4 2
D. 5
C. A K 6 4 3

The bidding:
Jacoby You Schenken Burnstone
Pass 1C. Pass 1H.
Pass 1S. Pass 3D.
Pass (7)

ANSWER: Bid four hearts. Your partner's bidding indicates a desire to play for game in one of the red suits, and you have considerably more strength and better support for hearts than could be indicated by a simple preference. This bid may encourage your partner to try for a slam if his hand is good enough.

Score 100 per cent for four hearts, 40 per cent for three hearts.

Question

Today you have the same partner again, but your hand is different:

S. A 10 7 3
H. J 5
D. 10 6
C. A K 6 4 3

The bidding:
Jacoby You Schenken Burnstone
Pass 1C. Pass 1H.
Pass 1S. Pass 3D.
Pass (7)

What do you bid? (Answer Tomorrow)

CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

WALT DISNEY goes South American— in his gayest musical Technicolor hit!

Saludos Amigos

HEAR the new Samba hit "BRAZIL"

Death awaits those who trust—

The BRIGHTON STRANGLER

LODER - DUPREZ **BOALIE ST. ANGEL**

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

MORNING PERFORMANCE AT 11.30 A.M.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TODAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

A DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

WALT DISNEY'S OUTSTANDING FEATURETTE!

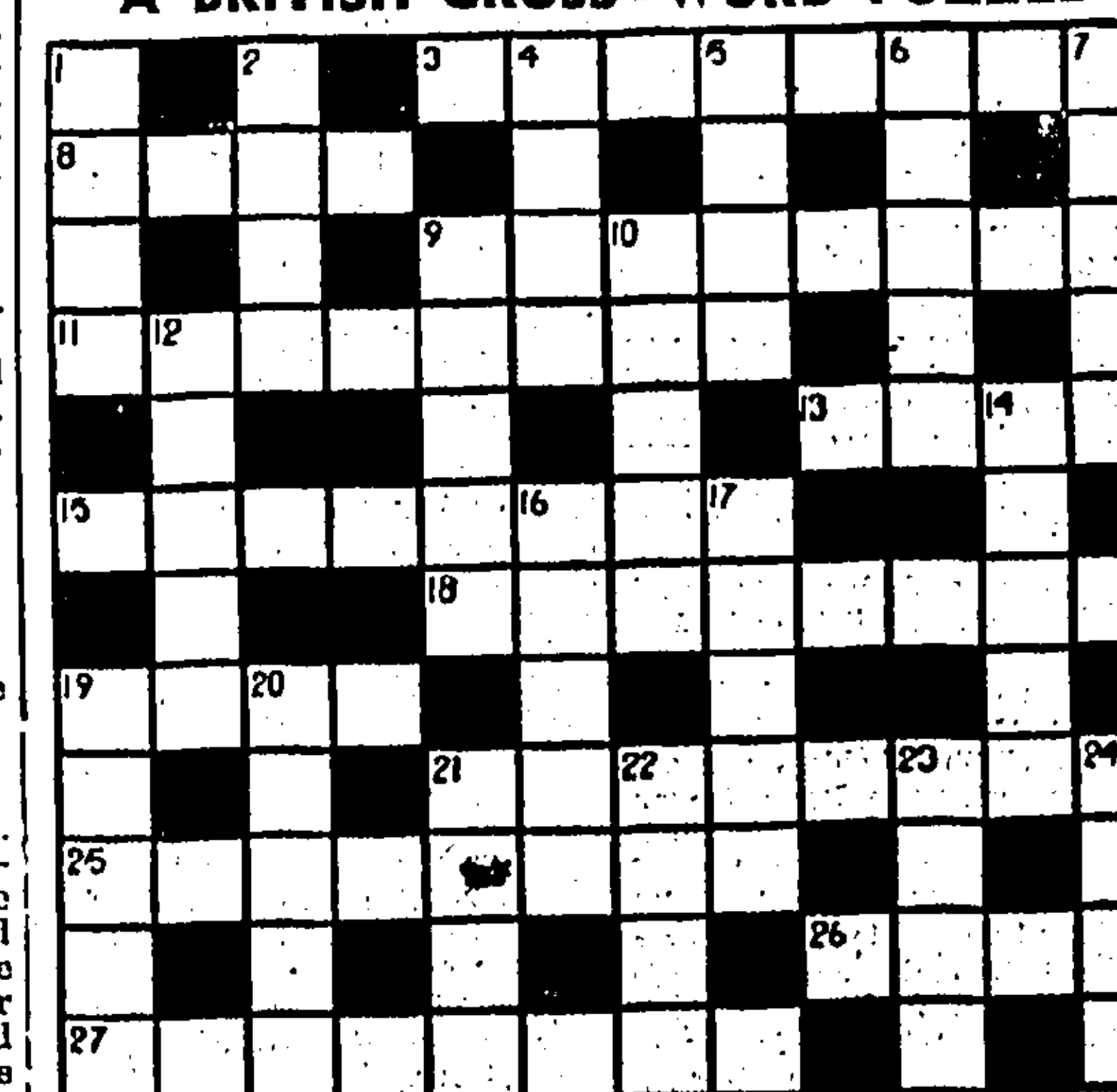
Meet JOE CARIOCA The Brazilian (starring WALT DISNEY'S Technicolor Musical Feature)

BORIED ALIVE! The screen's most nightmarish mystery shocker!

BORIS KARLOFF ISLE OF DEAD

ELLEN DREW - MARC CRAMER

A BRITISH CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



Across

3. Disorderly flight.
6. False.
9. Trekked.
11. Follower.
13. River of Germany.
15. Naval.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—1. Author, 4. Cupid, 7. Grateful, 8. Lance, 9. Rasher, 11. Earthen, 13. Shutter, 15. Supple, 18. Album, 19. Condense, 20. Cadet, 21. Lonely.
- DOWN:—1. Auger, 2. Hitch, 3. Referee, 4. Collar, 5. Pawnshop, 6. Demean, 10. Stumbled, 12. Arsenal, 13. Stratic, 14. Tomcat, 16. Preen, 17. Enemy.

Down

1. Lump of earth.
2. Bathos.
3. Excurtion.
4. Mud.
5. Laud.
6. Invest with.
7. Apo.
8. One of the cats.
9. View with wicked joy.
10. Beverage.
11. Play noisily.
12. Protuberance.
13. Ecstatic.
14. Explosive sound.
15. Ring.
16. Uninteresting.

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SAILINGS TO

"NEWCHWANG" Swatow 4 p.m. 18th Aug.
 "SHANTUNG" Saigon and Bangkok 4 p.m. 18th Aug.
 "FUKIEN" Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and
 Sourabaya 2 p.m. 20th Aug.
 "NEWCHWANG" Swatow & Foochow 2 p.m. 20th Aug.
 "HANYANG" Shanghai Tsingtao & Tientsin 4 p.m. 25th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHANTUNG" Shanghai 18th Aug.
 "FUKIEN" Shanghai 17th Aug.
 "TSINAN" Shanghai 22nd Aug.
 "HANYANG" Tientsin and Shanghai 22nd Aug.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN" Arrives Noon 16th Aug.
 Sails 10 a.m. 18th Aug.
 Arrives 2 p.m. 20th Aug.
 Sails 5 a.m. 22nd Aug.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

"SAILING TO PORT SAID, LIVERPOOL VIA STRAITS."
 "MENELAUS" 21st August
 "AJAX" 3rd Sept.

VESSELS DUE

"GLENSTRAE" 30th August
 "BELLEROPHON" Early Sept.
 "SAMJACK" 29th August
 "BENRINNES" Mid Sept.
 "AJAX" from New York via Shanghai 20th August

Agents:**AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.****SAILINGS TO**

"DUNTRON" Shanghai on or about 18th Aug.
 "YOCHOW" Sydney Melbourne on or about 24th Aug.
 "TAIPING" Sydney on or about 5th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIPING" .. from Australia via Japan on or about 3rd Sept.

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 S.S. GENERAL MEIGS" 20th Aug. New York & Boston.
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London Stock Exchange

London, Aug. 14.

Although there was nothing outstanding in the way of business, most sections of the stock market today were rather more active, with the provinces taking more interest over a wide range. There was a good average turnover in gilt-edgeds which were occasionally 1/10 higher.

South African gold mines and coppers attracted fair attention but both sections were rather overshadowed by labour troubles. Diamonds, however, were firm, the market following the news of good diamonds sales in Kimberley.

There were no outstanding features in industrial shares and steel failed to respond to the increase of two per cent in the price of steel.

Foreign bonds were generally very quiet.

Consols, 2 1/2 per cent 1945/75 96-15/16, Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 112-3/16, War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 105-15/16, New War Loan, 3 per cent 108-11/16, Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 118-1/16, German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 11, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907-22, Canton-Kowloon Railway 21, Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5 per cent 28, Lung-Tsing U. Hail Rly, 5 per cent, 1913-21, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London Iss) 50, Crisp Loan, 5 per cent, 1911-17, Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent, 1911-28, Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905-31, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 28, Mercantile Bank of India, "A" 21 1/2, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 13-1/16, H. K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 89 1/2, Lydenburg Estates 110/10, South Africa Townships 20/0, Selection Trust 48/9, South Africa Tobacconists 12/1, Canadian Pacific 22-1/16, Mexican Eagles 14/6.—Reuter.

New York Exchanges

New York, Aug. 14.

American A/C Sterling 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, On Sweden 27.81, 27.84, France 84, 84 1/2, Switzerland (Official) 23.40, 23.55, Switzerland (Free) 24.00 offered, Spain 9.20, Portugal 4.04 1/2, 4.06 1/2, Australia 3.23, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.02 1/2, British East Africa 20.25, India 30.33, China unquoted, Argentine (Official) 29.78, Argentine (Free) 24.87 offered, Brazil 5.30, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.38, Chile (Official) 5.10, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 59.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.00, Guatemala 100, Holland 37.78, Mexico 20.00, 20.05, Peru 15.50, Uruguay 60.00, Venezuela 29.00, Netherlands West Indies 53.05, Dutch Guiana 53.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 97.250, Swiss Bank Notes rates 20.00, Belgian Franc 2.28 1/2, 2.28 3/4.—Reuter.

PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPETITION

Washington, Aug. 15.

A freighter service to help American ship lines to replace Japanese carriers "in whole or in part" as dominant Pacific operators, was proposed by the Grace Line at the Maritime Commission hearing today. Mr. R. R. Adams, the Grace Line President, said "The Pacific is changed. Our competition will be European rather than Japanese and great opportunity is presented to the shipping industry in this country."

The Grace Line proposal is to operate four seaway cargo vessels running from California to the Orient.—Associated Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Aug. 14.

Grains weakened toward the close of today's market on continued good crop reports and additional rain in the corn belt. Selling developed in oats after a firm start; corn weakened in sympathy. Corn finished 1 cent lower; oats 1/2 cent lower to 3/4 cent higher. Barley was untraded.—Associated Press.

Buffalo, Aug. 14.

The National Gypsum Company has halted the production of gypsum sheathing and sharply reduced the output of gypsum lath because of "unfavourable" O.P.A. price ceilings. The company said their machines were being used to capacity to turn out ordinary wallboard which can be sold "at a fair profit".—Associated Press.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, Aug. 14.

Closing stock market quotations:

Adams Express 20 1/2, Alaska Juneau 7 1/2, American Can 101 1/2, American Smelting 63 1/2, American Telephone 198 1/2, American Tobacco 93 1/2, American Waterworks 22 1/2, Anaconda Copper 47, Aviation Corporation 9 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 31 1/2, Barnsdall 30 1/2, Bendix Aviation 45 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 112, Boeing Aircraft 29 1/2, Borden Co. 52 1/2, Canadian Pacific 18 1/2, J. I. Case 47 1/2, Chrysler 110, Colgate 50 1/2, Corn Products 60, Dupont de Nemours 215, Eastman Kodak 237, Electric Light & Power 23 1/2, General Electric 36 1/2, General Motors 98 1/2, Goodrich 7, Goodyear 70, Homestake Mining 43, International Harvester 94 1/2, International Paper 51 1/2, International Tel. & Tel. 23, Johns Manville 130 1/2, Kennecott Copper 59 1/2, Montgomery Ward 86 1/2, National Distillers 31 1/2, National Lead 37 1/2, New York Central 23 1/2, Packard Motors 7 1/2, Pan-American Airways 18 1/2, Pennsylvania R.R. 37 1/2, Radio Corporation 13 1/2, Republic Steel 37 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 50, Schenley 99 1/2, Sears Roebuck 43 1/2, Shell Oil 33, Socony Vacuum 19 1/2, Southern Pacific 62, Standard Brands 45 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 59 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 78 1/2, Studebaker 33, Union Bag 37 1/2, Union Carbide 113, U.S. Rubber 73 1/2, U.S. Steel 90 1/2, Westinghouse 31, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 82 1/2.—Associated Press.

GOLD FLOWN TO LONDON

London, Aug. 14.

Mexican gold coins, worth about £60,000 were flown from New York to a London airport today. It is understood that the coins are for a Manchester firm.

The value indicates that these are some of the coins stamped 37.5 grammes fine gold, which Mexico mints and sells for export at about \$50, equalling \$40.6 per fine ounce of gold. These gold movements seem to be becoming more frequent.

It is understood that a Syrian firm recently got an allocation of \$2,000,000 for goods from the United States which proved unobtainable. Accordingly the Syrian firm applied for and got permission to use the \$2,000,000 to import gold into Syria. All supplies, however, seem very readily absorbed.—Reuter.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 14.

Day to Day Loan 1/4 per cent, Short Money 1/4 to 1 per cent, Bank Bills, 3 Months 17/32 per cent, Bank Bills 6 Months 9/16 to 1 per cent, Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 1 to 1 1/4 per cent, Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 per cent, Treasury Bills, 2 Months 1/4 to 17/32 per cent, Treasury Bills 3 Months 1/4 to 17/32 per cent.—Reuter.

U.S. COTTON

New York, Aug. 14.

Cotton futures ranged widely in quiet trading today. Commission house profit-taking and hedging depressed the market as much as \$1.75 a bale in early dealings with prices later moving irregularly higher on mill buying and short covering. Futures closed \$1.25 higher to 35 cents lower.

October 35.89, December 36.00, 02, March 35.83-85, May 35.45-46, July 35.00, October 32.10-12. New Orleans closed very steady. October 35.10, December 36.00, 09, March 35.02-95, May 35.59, July 35.00. Spot cotton steady to 75 cents higher; middling 35.85.—Associated Press.

REUTERS U.K. INDEX

London, Aug. 14.

Industrials 153.7, 153.7, Kaffirs 116.1, 115.8, Home Rails 93.1 93.0, Commodity 284.5, 284.3.

Alexandria, Aug. 14.

Gold, per fine ounce 180 Pias-
tres.—Reuter.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**Outwards**

M.V. "TRAVANCORE" due Hongkong 2nd Sept.
 M.V. "NAGARA" due Hongkong End Sept.

Homewards.

M.V. "BALI" about 18th August
 M.V. "TRAVANCORE" second half Sept.
 Loading for Port Said, Maracellos, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Oslo and Gothenburg.

For further particulars, apply to:—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

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Exchanges In London

London, Aug. 14.

Oh New York 4.025, 4.035, Montreal 4.02, 4.04, Zurich 17.34, 17.38, Stockholm 14.47, 14.50, Stockholm 14.47, 14.50, Buenos Aires unquoted, Brazil 78.4088, Brazil (sellers) unquoted, Uruguay unquoted, Belgium 167.50, Paris & French Empire 470.50, 460.30, Syria 881, 885, Lisbon 99.80, 100.20, Swiss Bank Notes Middle 17.25, 17.50, Netherlands West Indies 7.58, Holland 10.03, Panama 4.02, 4.04, Denmark 19.32, 19.36, Prague 201, 202, Norway 19.98, 20.22.

Forward Rates: One Month: United States 1/4 p, 1/4 D, Canada 1/4 p, 1/4 D, Switzerland 1/4 p, 1/4 D, Sweden 1 1/4 p, 1 1/4 D, Paris 40 cents, 40 cents, Holland 1 cent, 1 cent.

Bank of England clearing rates: Madrid 44.00, Italy 71.25, Free Market Rates: India 17.94, 18.05, Australia 125, 125.50, New Zealand 124.37, 125, South Africa 100, 100.50, Teheran 128, 130, Alexandria 97.375, 97.625, Singapore 2/4-1/32, 2/4-1/4, Hong Kong 1/5-1/16, 1/3-1/10, Philippines 8.10, 8.15, Rangoon 1/5-1/16, 1/6-1/16, Shanghai 7900 sellers.

Special A/C Rates: Lima 28.10, 28.10, Lapaz 168.62, 170.32, Valparaiso 100.625, 101.300, Turkey 520.

Central American A/C Rates:

Mexico 19.45, 19.05, Bogota 7.00, 7.00.—Reuter.

Anti-Inflation Measure

New Delhi, Aug. 14.

The reduction of import duties on gold and silver was not unexpected in India.

When the imposition of a duty on gold and an increase in the duty on silver was announced last February, provision was made for a variation of rates from time to time in order to secure a reasonable approximation of world prices. The duties were imposed in order to prevent speculation and to save the Indian bullion price structure from a crash had large imports suddenly become available.

Imports of gold have been practically nil for the last few months and the effect of the duties, therefore, was mainly inflationary. The reduction should serve as an anti-inflationary measure.—Reuter.

CAR PRICES UP

Washington, Aug. 14.

The O.P.A. has gone to work on another boost in the prices of automobiles—one slated to push to around 25 per cent, the total average hike over the 1942 ceilings. Auto prices were boosted 7.3 per cent, yesterday.

The imminent additional price increase is estimated by O.P.A. officials at about three per cent and is required by the new price controls to recast dealers' pre-war handling charges.—Associated Press.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Silver, Ready 152 Rupees, 08 Annas per 100 tolas, Silver, Forward 164 Rupees 08 Annas per 100 tolas. Gold Delivery 98 Rupees, 08 Annas per tola, Gold Forward 96 Rupees, 02 Annas per tola. Sovereigns unquoted.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER & GOLD

London, Aug. 14.

Silver, Spot, per fine oz. 55 1/2 d per cent, Silver, Forward per fine oz. 55 1/2 d per cent, Bar Gold, Fine, oz. 172/3 per cent.—Reuter.

Colombo, Aug. 15.

The Governor of Ceylon, Sir Henry Moore, who is at present in London, has been asked by the Board of Ministers to convey personally to the King and Queen, Ceylon's invitation that Their Majesties should be present at the inauguration of the new constitution of Ceylon next year.—Reuter.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
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INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD**SAILINGS**

S.S. "HANGSANG" (No Passengers) to Shanghai 20th Aug.
 S.S. "LOKSANG" (no passengers) to Straits and Calcutta 20th Aug.
 S.S. "EMPIRE PERLIS" to Shanghai 22nd Aug.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "LOKSANG" from Straits 15th Aug.
 S.S. "MAUSANG" from Sandakan 20th Aug.
 S.S. "EMPIRE PERLIS" Calcutta & Singapore 20th Aug.
 S.S. "TAKSANG" Shanghai via Keelung 24th Aug.

IN PORT

S.S. HANGSANG Kowloon Dock Buoy
 S.S. WOSANG Kowloon Dock
 S.S. "KWAISANG" Buoy B.4.
 S.S. OCEAN VISCOUNT Buoy A.14
 S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR" Mable's Wharf
 S.S. "LOKSANG" Kowloon Wharf 6S.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave

Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

S.S. "EMPIRE WALLACE" from Singapore Discharging A19
 S.S. "SAMSETTE" due from United Kingdom 20th Aug.
 S.S. "PROMETHEUS" due from United Kingdom 8th Sept.
 S.S. GLENSTRAE LOADS FOR ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM & LONDON 15th AUG.

Managing Agents:**AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE**

S.S. CANON BAR due from Sydney 22nd Aug.
 M.V. KAFIRISTAN due from Melbourne 2nd Sept.
 S.S. DEVON Discharging B.27

Agents: PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. SAMTREDY arrived from U.S.A. Discharging No. 1 Kowloon Wharf
 LOADING FOR NEW YORK via STRAITS—20th AUG.
 Chinese Freight Agents: CHEONG FAT CO.,
 54 Bonham Strand E. Tel: 20087.

Agents: ANGLO-CANADIAN SHIPPING CO., LTD.

S.S. HASTINGS PARK due from VANCOUVER 27th Aug.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"ATREUS"	U.K.	End-August
"SAMDARING"	KARACHI	End-August
"SAMETTRICK"	KARACHI & BOMBAY	End-August
"BENALDER"	U.K.	Early September

Ship	Loads For	Ready
"SAMSOARING"	U.K. via Straits	Mid-September
	ACCEPTS CARGO FOR LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	
"SAMNEAGH"	BOMBAY	Mid-September

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Passengers and Freight to India

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"NELLORE"	AUSTRALIAN PORTS	AUGUST 18TH
"EASTERN"	AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EARLY SEPT.

For full particulars apply to

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Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

MAERSK LINE

M.S. "TREIN MAERSK"

Loading for New York, Atlantic Ports via Los Angeles, Panama 24th August. (No Passages available)

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(Shipping Department Tel. No. 22862)**BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.**

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FREIGHT ONLY.

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VESSELS DUE

"BENGRACHAN" mid. Sept.
 "EMPIRE WITHAM" mid. Sept.

For particulars apply to:—

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York Building Tel. 84105.

S.S. "SHAHIN"

Sailing for HOIHOW & KEELUNG

Loading 16th August, 1946

Sailing 18th August, 1946

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1946.

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Camera Exchange, Binoculars
Photographic Supplies.
6, Pedder Street
(Opposite H.K. Hotel) Tel. 22203.

"Monstrous Profiteer" Fined

Described by Crown Counsel as a "monstrous profiteer," Leung Hung-muk, master of the Chup Shing Shop, No. 121, Des Voeux Road Central, was fined \$750 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday for selling a bottle of Parke Davis cod liver oil at \$12. The controlled price is \$6.40.

Accused was also summoned for failing to affix a price on the commodity.

Accused pleaded guilty to both summons.

Mr. R. S. Smith, for the prosecution, said that at 3 p.m. on July 30, two inspectors from the Price Controller purchased a bottle of Parke Davis cod liver oil for \$12.

Mr. Smith said that even during war time medical supplies were under the protection of price control as the commodities were most essential to the public health, especially in this time of low vitamin diet.

The price was nearly 100 per cent above the controlled price of \$6.40.

In imposing sentence, Mr. d'Almada said that he agreed with the prosecution that cod liver oil was a most essential commodity and racketeering in it would affect the public health.

Another shop keeper, Keung Shek-chun, of the Po Sang Hong, No. 5, Queen Victoria Street, was summoned for selling a tin of Cowhe powdered milk at \$10.60, the controlled price being \$6.00.

Mr. R. S. Smith asked for a severe view to be taken.

Accused said he did not know the controlled price until Aug. 2, when he read the controlled price list. The sale was made on July 29.

A fine of \$250 was imposed.

Li Kin-sam, of No. 58, Queen's Road Central, was cautioned by Mr. d'Almada for selling Colgate soap at \$4.50, the controlled price being 85 cents.

The prosecution said that the Crown would not press the case.

Army Education Plans Outlined

London, Aug. 15.

Following Field-Marshal Montgomery's statement on the proposed reforms for the comfort and happiness of the fighting soldier in peacetime, Mr. Jack Lawson, War Minister, today gave his opinion on the future of the army.

In reply to the question: "What is your answer to parents who regard the call-up in peacetime as wasting the years of their boys?" Mr. Lawson said: "I am sure that the general attitude of the army towards the youngsters now coming into it is much more enlightened than it used to be."

"We recognise that while it is the job of the army to train men to be soldiers this has to be done with a clear knowledge that this is only a small part of their larger duties as citizens. I am bold enough to say that we will turn out in the long run men with a standard of intelligence and education that will keep."

Replying to the question "What sort of training can these lads expect?" he answered: "It will be a normal basic training with great emphasis on education. The new Army Education Advisory Board will ensure we keep in contact with the main stream of education in this country. We recognise the responsibilities for education of the men who are giving temporary service to their country and also for the regular soldier on a longer term of engagement. We shall make available to them where possible such civilian sources of advanced education as it is possible to use."

Living Conditions

"Particular attention will be paid to those boys who have had their education interfered with by their entry into the army."

Mr. Lawson said that after their first six months of basic training they may go overseas. The army is so placed that it cannot do without them in our many garrisons all over the world.

Asked about the living conditions and married quarters, he said that as soon as material and labour were available they

would make an end to the barracks system.

"We recognise the longing of every soldier to have the touch of home in his surroundings. We have ideas of doing something quickly on a temporary basis and we have solid plans for much better living conditions," Mr. Lawson added.

Technical Side

Questioned whether with the mechanisation of the army there would be opportunity for excellent technical training, Mr. Lawson replied: "On the technical side so far as we can we put men into that branch of service where work is most in accordance with their civilian experience. The high standard of skill and knowledge among army technicians has been recognised by the Trade Unions."

On the future of the army, the War Minister said: "Although we must allow for changes technically as a result of atomic discoveries I don't foresee that they will alter the need for our new army."

On demobilisation, he said: "Four million men and women have been brought out of the forces with hardly so much as a ripple on the surface. It is a great achievement, a miracle of military history. If this country is running smoothly back to normal it is largely as a result of the demobilisation scheme."

—Reuter.

SHOCKING STORY TOLD IN COURT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Police inquiries had revealed the fact that the Chief Officer had been unaware of what was happening to prisoner.

Cut On Neck

Evidence was given by Dr. Yeung Tau-che, of the Kowloon Hospital, that complainant was brought to the hospital in an unconscious state about noon on Aug. 2. He had examined him and found superficial cut wounds on the centre of his forehead, a transfused cut wound about two inches long on his neck, which had already been stitched, and bruises and abrasions on both wrists with the hands congested. There were other bruises on the arms and the front of the body and blisters on the wrists. The marks on the wrists could not have been, in his opinion, self-inflicted.

Complainant in the witness-box said accused had tied him up on deck and had later taken him below-deck where he was hoisted by his wrists over a length of pipe, being re-hoisted six times in the course of the night by accused and a friend while accused played mahjong with three other men.

"Throughout the night he had shouted for assistance and was on one occasion beaten by the accused with a length of rope and by another man with a wooden pipe. When he was hoisted up for the sixth time, he fainted. On the following morning he was taken on deck and again tied up in such a position that his feet were barely touching the ground."

Slashed Himself

The agony became so unbearable that he asked for the release of one hand, saying that he wanted to find if he had any money on his person to buy some bread. He had seized hold of a knife and attempted to cut his throat, slashing himself across the face. He then lost consciousness once more and awoke to find himself in Kowloon Hospital.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the afternoon of Aug. 21, accused being remanded in police custody.

Complainant appeared also before the Magistrate on a charge of larceny but was dismissed. The Magistrate remarked on the fact that he had suffered enough for the offence.

Banks' Powers Extended

At yesterday's Legislative Council Meeting the Financial Secretary moved the following resolution which was carried:—

Resolved pursuant to the proviso to section 3 of the Note-issuing Banks Extension of Powers Ordinance, 1939, as modified by the Law Amendment (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1946, that the Legislative Council hereby extends the powers of all the note-issuing banks to make, issue, re-issue and circulate notes until and including the 12th day of July, 1947.

In proposing the resolution the Financial Secretary said that it is proposed to extend the powers of all note-issuing banks till July 12, 1947. The powers were granted to the end of the Military Administration and later to July 13, 1946.

The Attorney General moved: That the additional by-law made by the Urban Council under Section 5 of the Public Health (Food) Ordinance, 1935, Ordinance No. 13 of 1935, on 20th July, 1946, under the heading "Markets" set forth in the Schedule to the said Ordinance, be approved.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Strickland, Attorney General said that the object of the by-laws was explained by two factors. Firstly, the Government hopes to institute a wholesale market for vegetables and thus induce more vegetable growing and control the price. Secondly that for the past five months the Kennedy Town market had been operated as a fish market with special regulations. The by-laws will enable the Urban Council to have control and to make any modification.

The Second and Third readings of the following bills were taken and the bills became laws:—

A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Currency Ordinance No. 54 of 1935."

A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts concerning the legal status of certain Bank Notes issued during the Japanese occupation of the Colony and to give power to the Finance Secretary to issue certificates of indebtedness, other than in accordance with section 5 of the Currency Ordinance, 1935."

PROBATES GRANTED

Local estate sworn under \$40,200 was left by Walter Richardson Scott, former Superintendent of Police, who was executed by the Japanese at Stanley in October, 1943. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. June Samson Scott.

Probate has been granted to Miss Maria Jose Loureiro of No. 6, Peak Road, for administration of local estate sworn under \$181,700 and left by the late Mrs. Mary Wilde Loureiro.

Local estate sworn under \$33,100 was left by the late Mr. Frances Oswald Reed, formerly of No. 59, Kimberley Road, who died in action on Dec. 18, 1941 as a member of the H.K.V.D.C.

SPORTS SECTION Yorkshire Fight Hard For Runs

London, Aug. 14.

Weather seriously curtailed play in most county cricket matches today.

Only two and a half hours' play was possible in the match between Hampshire and the present championship leaders, Yorkshire. Yorkshire fought hard for runs on a pitch which gave great help to Hampshire's spin bowlers, and they lost half the side for 66, but rallied.

Gloucestershire's game with Surrey was confined to two hours. Gloucestershire lost the toss, but were put in by Surrey, who met with immediate success, for the first two wickets fell for only seven runs.

With Bill Edrich and L. H. Gray suffering from strains, the Middlesex captain, R. W. V. Robins, found his bowling limited to slow, or medium slow. Thus it was not surprising that Kent's first wicket did not fall until late in the afternoon. A thunderstorm stopped play 15 minutes from the close.

Closing Scores

Close of play scores were:—

At Cheltenham: Gloucestershire 74 for four against Surrey. Rain-stopped play.

At Coventry: Warwickshire 53 for four, versus Lancashire.

At Scarborough: Yorkshire 109 for six, versus Hampshire.

At Derby: Derbyshire 200, Northamptonshire 99 for six.

At Lords: Kent 436 for five (Davies 128, Todd 162, Ames 114 not out), versus Middlesex.

At Clacton: Nottinghamshire 363 (Kecton 119, Harris 70, Bailey six for 94), Essex 33 for no wickets.

At Leicester: Sussex 158 (Walsh six for 91), Leicestershire 118 for five.

At Weston super Mare: Somerset 201 (Luckes 60, Jenkins five for 69), Worcestershire 51 for one.—Reuter.

Swimming At Brighton

New Brighton, Aug. 14.

The French swimming team began well when the four-day British Amateur Swimming Association championships opened here today.

The young French champion Alex Jany defeated title holder M. Taylor of Britain in a heat in the men's 100 yards free style by six yards. His time of 53.4 seconds was only two fifths of a second outside the Amateur Swimming Association record.

Other heat swimmers who joined Jany in the final were: J. D. Holt, J. H. Kendall and Norman Wainwright, all of Great Britain.

Another Frenchman, Johan Vellerey, won his heat in the men's 440 yards free style event in 5 minutes 7.6 seconds. He beat D. J. I. Ray of Great Britain by half a length.

Britain's wartime discovery, Jack Hale, beat the title holder in this event, Norman Wainwright (Britain) in 5 minutes 8.6 seconds.

These four will be joined in the final on Friday by the fastest loser, J. H. Holt.—Reuter.

WRIGHT OUT OF TEST

London, Aug. 14.

It was announced by the Marylebone Cricket Club today that owing to a recurrence of leg trouble, D.V.P. Wright, Kent legbreak bowler, is unable to play in the final Test against India, starting on Saturday at Kennington Oval.

His place will be taken by W. Pollard, Lancashire fast-medium bowler, who, it can be recalled, took the place of Peter Smith for the second Test, when the latter was unable to play owing to a strained back.—Reuter.

LEYLAND TO RETIRE

London, Aug. 14.

Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire and England left-hand bat, has notified his club secretary that he is retiring from first-class cricket at the end of the present season.

Leyland, who is 40, began with Yorkshire in 1920 and has played in numerous Tests against Australia, South Africa and India. He has scored over 33,000 runs and hit 60 centuries for an average of 41. He has also taken 450 wickets for an average of 30.—Reuter.

H.K. Registration Of China Companies

A statement on the registration in Hong Kong of China Companies was made in Legislative Council yesterday by the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, in reply to the Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie.

Complicated Issues

Mr. Todd replied:—

"(a) Since the publication on March 11, 1946, of Proclamation No. 27—Emergency Registration of China Companies—Government has been in correspondence with the Secretary of State, H.M. Ambassador in Nanking and various British Consular representatives in China on the complicated issues involved with a view to the replacement of the Proclamation by legislation of a more permanent and comprehensive nature. During the same period the new Company Law of the National Government of China has been materially modified and the date of its enforcement has been postponed from time to time.

"Although it is understood that the present position is that no time limit has been set by the Chinese Authorities for the registration of foreign companies in China, Government is aware that in order to avoid embarrassment and difficulties to the companies concerned such registration should be facilitated as early as possible. It has accordingly been decided that registration of China Companies as Hong Kong China Companies should proceed under the existing Proclamation and 66 such companies were in fact registered by the Registrar of Companies on August 9, 1946. It is anticipated that the registration of a further 93 companies will be completed in the very near future."

Legislation Ready

"(b) Article 4 of Proclamation 27 excluded the China Companies defined in that Article from the operation of the Proclamation because no provision for the registration of Hong Kong of such companies was made by the China Order in Council, 1943.

"Nevertheless at an early date it was appreciated that provision might have to be made in the laws of the Colony to enable such excluded companies to register here and on April 9 last guidance was sought from the Secretary of State and also from the Registrar of Companies in England. No final reply has yet been received to these enquiries but draft legislation has been prepared here in the meantime and is now being referred to the Secretary of State."

Harry Wragg To Retire

London, Aug. 15.

Harry Wragg, 44-year-old jockey, who has been successful in all the classic races, including the Derby three times, intends to retire from riding at the end of this season providing his principal employer, Lord Derby, has by then obtained a satisfactory substitute. He will apply for a trainer's licence and hopes to have his stables at Westmarket.

Harry Wragg is the eldest of three brothers, born in Sheffield, who all became jockeys. He started life at 14 in a steel rolling mill, but disliking the work, he went into Bob Colling's stable at Newmarket as an apprentice.

Felstead in 1928 was his first Derby winner and was followed by Blenheim two years later and then Watling Street. He was champion jockey in 1941.

Wragg is known as the "head waiter" because of his habit of coming from behind at the last moment to win his races. He is a remarkable judge of pace. He served in the A.C.K. Division of the Royal Artillery during the war. He became first jockey to Lord Derby in 1942 after Lt. Perryman had been compelled to give up riding because of injuries he received in a motor car accident.—Reuter.

Scottish League Matches

London, Aug. 14.

The following are the results in Scottish League Division football matches played today:—

Division "A": Aberdeen 1 Kilmarnock 0; Clyde 2 Celtic 2; Hamilton 1 Falkirk 4; Hearts 1 Partick 4; Morton 3 Motherwell 1; Queen's Park 3 St. Mirren 2; Queen of the South 4 Third Lanark 1; Rangers 1 Hibernian 2.

Division "B": (To be decided on a home and away basis), First Round: Arbroath 2 Raith 3; Cowdenbeath 1 St. Johnstone 3; Dundarlington 1 Alloa 4; Ayr 1 Dundee 2; Airdrie 1 Dundee 1; Dundee United 4 Stenhousemuir 1; East Fife 2 Albion 1.—Reuter.

SCOTS TEAM FOR MANCHESTER

London, Aug. 14.

The Scottish team to meet England in the Soccer representative match at Manchester on Aug. 24, is:—

Miller (Celtic); D. Shaw (Hibernian) and J. Shaw (Rangers) (captain); Campbell (Morton), Brennan (Newcastle) and Hubbard (Partick); Waddell (Rangers), Dougal (Birmingham), Thornton (Rangers), Hamilton (Aberdeen) and Liddell (Liverpool).—Reuter.

RADIO

FRIDAY—AUGUST 16, 1946

REQUEST HOUR

ZBW HONG KONG broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. also on 952 megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—"Loud & Funnier."

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Carroll Gibbons (vocal) and the Savoy Hotel Orpheans.

1.30 p.m.—John McCormack in a Light Irish Programme.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—"Light & Shade"—Musical Contrast.

7.00 p.m.—Alfredo Campoli & His Orchestra.

7.20 p.m.—Instrumental Interlude: Joe Green & Milt Herth.

7.30 p.m.—Film Favourites.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

8.15 p.m.—"Serenade to the Stars"—ENSA.

8.30 p.m.—Request Hour.

9.30 p.m.—Eddie Carroll & His Music with Dinah Shore.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

10.05 p.m.—"Chicks of Colour."

10.30 p.m.—The Don Cosseack Choir.

10.40 p.m.—Rachmaninoff: Suite No. 2 for Two Pianos, Op. 17.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newpaper Enterprise, Limited, by WAI KAM JAMES KAM, Printer, 10, Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

CHILD BEGGAR CENSUS TO BE TAKEN

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children, held at the Morning Post Building on Wednesday, it was decided that the question of child beggars should be investigated, and a census taken by the Society's inspectors of the number of children so engaged.

Expert Luggage Thief Gaoled

Described by the Police as a professional luggage thief around the wharf area in Connaught Road Central, Lau Kwan was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday for larceny of a parcel containing clothing to the value of \$30 from a Chinese woman at the Canton Wharf.

Inspector H. Sell said that complainant, who had just arrived from Canton, put the parcel down on the wharf. Accused approached from behind and took the parcel. She raised the alarm and accused was arrested after a long chase.

Further enquiries revealed that accused was also a returned banisher.

COMPANIES' LOST SCRIP

During the War many shareholders of the public companies of Hong Kong lost their scrip in different ways. The normal procedure to regularise their position and acquire new certificates has been to inform the respective companies and at the same time advertise the loss in the local newspapers for about a fortnight or so, as arranged with the companies. After this, the companies will issue new scrip, provided the shareholder concerned furnishes a Bank's guarantee to indemnify the Company in the event of the original certificate being found, or any act of dishonesty coming to light. In view of the abnormal conditions

caused by the war, the guarantee that used to be given may not in future be forthcoming, in which case it would seem that special legislation will be necessary.